

*Brath* <sup>AN</sup> *n* <sup>aver</sup>  
E P I T O M Y  
O F  
History.

Wherein is shewn how  
severall Princes and Nations,  
came to their particular Coun-  
tries and Dominions ; also ma-  
ny great affaires in *Judea*, *Tar-*  
*taria*, *Russia*, *Poland*, *Sweth-*  
*land*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Pied-*  
*mont*, *Scotland*, *England*, and  
many other places throughout  
the world, from the birth of  
our Saviour to this present  
time.

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TO THE  
READER.

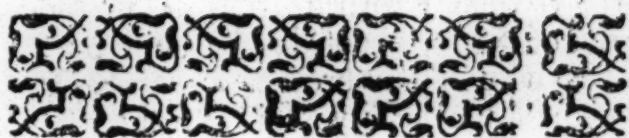


*On have here an Epitomie  
of the lives of the Em-  
perors, the patient suffe-  
rings of Christians, the  
State of the Jewes,  
much of the Turks war,  
also Tamerlanes with the Duke of  
Musco and Sulton of Egypt, the  
troubles of France, revolt of Portugal,  
states of Holland, the Spanish inva-  
sion, an account of the Two King  
Charles of England, with many other  
material affaires by Sea and Land,  
up and down the World, from the be-  
ginning*

## To the Reader.

ginning of the Roman Monarchy; wherein I have endeavoured to give the truth of things impartially, and in the same order as they were perform'd in the world. I have also closely compacted matter without needless glosses, that you may the better remember the actions for your benefit; and certainly it must needs be granted, that such Histories as this, (which is real) is of all other most useful, the Reading of which yeeldeth solid delight, where you may observe Providence, learn Experience, and gain that knowledge which may truly improve you.  
Vale.

H. C.



AN  
EPI TOM Y  
OF  
HIST OR Y.



*Pompey* a Roman Ge-  
nerall, having sub-  
dued *Jerusalem*, and  
other Cities divid-  
ed by the ambition  
of the Princes of  
the *Jewish* Common-  
wealth; *Aristobulus* en-  
deavouring to get  
Cities from *Janus's* kingdom, who was high  
Priest, & having quieted all in *France*, and  
overcame *Tigranes* who was chiefe King  
by the *Sirian* Princes, (which had their  
Countries allotted them by *Alexander*, son  
of *Philip* of *Macedon*, who overcame *Dar-*  
*ius*,

*rius*, and brought the Empire into *Greece*,) *Pompey* then returned to *Rome* in *Italy*, part of *Europe* supposed to be built by *Romulus* who kild his brother *Rhemus* his co-partner, which City is said at first to have been fifty miles round, but was laid in heapes by the *Goths*, now it standeth lower upon the bank of *Tiber*, and is narrower in its bounds, it was built upon seven hills, and hath had seven changes of Government, Kings, Consuls, Dictators, Senators, &c. It was a place where the heathen Wits and Philosophers resorted. *Pompey* fell after to Warrs with *Julius Caesar* his kinsman, another Roman general, both striving for sole power, and *Pompey* not laying down arms at the Senates decree, *Caesar* overthrew him, who fled into *Egypt*, where the King fearing to harbour him, slew him.

*Julius Caesar* getting the power after he had overcome *Pompey's* sons, chose Senators, conferred honors and offices upon his party, but this bred him hatred of the Senate, many conspired against him; a Souldier being taken by him, was askt how he durst goe against his Oath, who told *Caesar*, I was as faithfull to you as any, before you became so bad, that I saw there was no way to mend you but to rid you  
out

out of the world; at last he was thrust  
threw in the Senate; by those he had shew-  
ed most kindness to, the Senate burning  
his body.

*Octavius Augustus*, *Cæsars* sisters son, was adop-  
ted, he is joyned with two Consuls, with  
a Proconsuls power, he overcame *Antonius*  
that obtained the government of *France*, in  
which fight *Cæsars* two Consuls was slain,  
after which he gets higher, and over-  
coming *Brutus* and *Antonius* again, *Cæsars*  
Navie being above three hundred Ships,  
he became Emperour of *Rome*; *Tiberius* ob-  
tained to be Tribune for five years. In the  
two and forty year of *Julius Caesar* Christ  
came into the world, at which time the  
Temple of *Janus* was shut up, *Judea* now  
paid Tribute, and *Herod* was made King;  
the Scepter departing from *Judah*, at *Messias*  
coming is foretold, which *Herod* was  
an *Idumean*, a Jew by profession, but not  
by stock, first set up Lieutenant in *Gallilee* by  
*Cesar*, whose Solicitor was *Herods* father;  
& *Herods* brother *Aristobulus* was made high  
Priest: *Herod* dying obtained the Tetrarchy  
of *Judea* for his son *Archelams*, when *Joseph*  
returned from *Egypt*, and dwelt at *Na-*  
*zareth*.

*Tiberius Nero* the formers son in Law,

was chose by the Senate, yho at first seemd hard to be perswaded to it; he ruled with his Senate, but after ruled with robbery, lust and arrogancy, kild a Senator that made him his Heir to have his goods, sent & ordered *Pise*, as is supposed, to poyson *Germanicus*, who did brave exploit for the *Romans*, and sent a letter to the Senate against one he had made Knight, who was thrown down from a high place headlong. In the fifteenth year of *Liberius* Christ was baptised, lead into the wilderness, fasted forty dayes, and began to preach. About four years after, Christ suffered voluntary paines on the Crosse, which *Pilate* deputy of *Judea* signified, and his miracles to the Senate, but they would not acknowledge him God, because the people had worshipt him so before. When Christ was carried back to Heaven, and the Holy Ghost fell upon his Disciples, who openly preacht what they had seen, the *Jewes* waxt hot and stoned *Stephen*, but *Saul*, stricken down, became an eminent servant of Christ.

*Caius Caligula* hated the *Jewes*, because they would not build Temples, Altars, and offer sacrifice to him, his dependers was great haters of the Christians, *Pilate* that past sentence on Christ fell into a tormenting

menting disease; and to end his miserable life killed himself. *Herod* that beheaded *John the Baptist* was banisht, and died in penurie at *Lions* in *France*. *Cains* was killed by his own guard.

*Claudius* reduced many Countries by war, to the *Roman* Monarch, among others *England*, marrying his daughter to the King thereof; he punished with death two of the former Emperors guard or servants for killing their master: There was a Council in his time, where was *Peter* and *Paul* and the Elders of *Jerusalem*: He was poisoned by his wife to prepare for her son *Nero*.

*Domitius Nero* at first past his time well, but after became abominably wicked; tormented to death his own mother began the persecution of Christians; now *Peter* and *Paul* suffered Martyrdom, at which time the Gospel spread abroad, when it is said *Joseph of Arimathea* came into *England*. *Nero's* cruelty caused troubles in the Senate & divers Countries to rise up against him, especially the *Jewes*; he put many Noble men to cruell death, at last the Senate condemned him to be whipt to death, upon which he fled and killed himself.

*Flavius Vespasian*, While others contending to be Emperor, who were cut off, he was chose



chose by the *Roman Army*: Now there was a Comet and several signes appeared of the *Jewes* coming calamities; his forces spoild the *Jewes* at *Alexandria*, then at *Damascus*, after besieg'd and brought *Jerusalem* to the desolation foretold; but the Christians warn'd of God fled beyond *Jordan*, and dwelt at *Decapolis*, only *Timothy* and other Christians at *Ephesus* was put to death; but the *Jewes* was some sold, some tore in peeces by wild beasts, others by infection and famine was dreadfully devoured.

*Titus Vaspasian* was an enemy to extors, a lover of liberality; that day he had not done some good in, he accounted lost. He gently admonisht two that had conspired against him, and used them so lovingly, that they repented: the *Jewes* being subdued, he had much peace.

*Flavius Domitian* persecuted Christians, banisht *John* to *Patmos*, hearing of Christs kingdome he feared, but seeing two of *Judas's* nephews discouraging of the world to come to be poor, he condemned them; he was so impatient of labor, arms, government, that he would use to be in a gallery pricking flies; one asking what company was with the Emperor, was answerd, not a fly,



fly; some of his friends and others conspired his death, one pretending business itab'd him, at which the Senate rejoiced, ordering his name should not be remembered.

*Nerva* was for his wisdom chose by the Senate, he released many Christians, *John* returned from *Patmos*, he took away impositions, forbad slanders, as also making Eunuchs, he brought up poor mens children, restored goods unjustly gotten, died of a sweat, through collier against a Senator.

*Trajanus* the adopted son of *Nerva* a Spaniard, was fair in carriage at first, and beloved, yet persecuted the Christians with great pains, which they bore with much patience, one was *Simon* the Apostle. The Deputie of *Bithanie* troubled in mind for slaying Christians, informed the Emperor how holily the Christians liv'd, and zealously they worshipt Christ, which mitigated the Emperors fury.

*Adrian*, A Bishop, and an Oratour writing for the Christian Religion, the Emperor made a new edict for persecution; the Jews followed a pretended *Messias* one *Barcohebas*, the Emperor banish'd them from their native soil, he at last had a mind to build.

build a Church for the Christians void of Images, but was hindred by his friends.

*Antonius Verus* took much care of his people in famine: *Justin Martyr's* writings for the Christian Religion was read in the Senate: This Emperors death was much lamented, the *Romans* sacrificed to him, and canonized him for a God.

*Marcus Aurelius* was for wisdom esteemed a Phylosopher, yet Martyr'd *Policarpus* and *Justinus*, but was mollified a little by the Bishop of *Lions*, and God sending rain to his army in distress; upon the prayers of his Christian souldiers; and fire and thunder upon his enemies, he wrote to the Senate to deal gently with the Christians,

About this time *William* Duke of *Normandy* Conquer'd *England*, the *Danes* came and Conquered *Etheldred*, the much *Saxon* King, and the King of *Denmark* left his son to rule, but *Edmond* called *Ironsides*, *Etheldreds* son set up himself after his fathers death, and warr'd with *Canutus* the new King of the *Danes*, after many bloody battels, the two Kings fighting hand to hand, they divided the Nations, but *Etheldred* was murdered by one that thought to be preferred by

by *Canutus*, who caused him to be tormented to death, and *Canutus* married *Etheldreds* widow, and had a son by her call'd *Hardie*, and was now King of *England*, *Scotland*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*, but *Hardie* residing in *Denmark*, another son of *Canutus* by a former wife, sets up himself, who displaced the *English* out of offices, banisht his Mother-in-Law, and put her youngest son to death, alter, this King dying, his brother *Hardy* posselles the Crown, but died in the midst of his Cupps at a marriage feast. *Edward* the remaining son of *Etheldred* was brought into *England*, married the Earl *Bodwins* daughter, but died without issue, he left the Crown to *Edgar*, grandchild to *Edmund Ironside*, and swore *Bodwins* son now Regent to be true to him, but *Harold*, *Bodwins* son; got himself Crowned, upon which the King of *Norway* came to incounter them with a great Army, at which time *William* Duke of *Normandy* with a compleat Army came into *England* claiming a right to the Crown by *Edward* the Confessors gift; *Harold* having the better of the King of *Norway*, yet wasting his Army, *William* in a battle (where fell 66654. *English* with *Harold*, having reigned not four months)

Conquered

Conquered him and the kingdome, in whole Line the Crown continued till King *Richard* the second, who by desoluteness of life entertaining bad Counsellors, lost the love of his Subjects, against whom his Nobles took Armes, but he consenting to bring the evill Counsellors to be punished by law, the Barrons cashier their forces. The King apprehended several on a conspiracy; the Duke of *Norfolk* and *Hartford* impeaching one another ready to fight a Dewell was banisht, but after when the King was subduing his enemies in *Ireland*, *Hartford* now Duke of *Lancaster* by his fathers death, came into *England*, the Nobility and Gentry resorting to him, who summoned a Parliament, the King not able to resist them, yeelded the Crown to the Duke, the King being sent to *Ponfret* Castle and dispatcht, which bred woful wars; after three or four Kings reigns, *Edward* the fourth of the house of *York*, by a war where was slain thirty six thousand men, got the kingdom, where it continued till *Henry* the seaventh kill'd *Richard* the Third, and he marrying the Heir of *York*, reconciled both houses

*Commodus* put many Christians to death, even of noble birth; he had three hundred Concubines,

Concubines, some of which conspiring his death was executed, but after by a pretended friend he was poysoned, to the joy of the *Romans*.

*Pertinax* was an enemy to riot ; and meerly for brideling of disorders, a tumultuous company with halberds went and slew him.

*Didius Julianus* bought the Emperors Throne of the soldiers, who offered it to sail, but one pretending a title, he that pretended to it was proclaimed, and *Julian* slaine by command from the Senate.

*Severinus* persecuted the Christians, charging them with sacriledge and Rebellion, being stird up to this by the *Jews*; the father of *Origen* was beheaded, and many in *Carthage*: a Captain going to execute a Virgin, who prayed to God to turne his heart, died himself for the Faith, this Emperor was slaine at *York* by the Northern men.

*Bassinus* and *Geta*, the first slew the other his brother, put to death a lawyer for not justifying his Murther, married his mother in Law, was slaine by *Macrinus*.

*Macrinus* was chose Emperor, took his son for his companion, but not coming

ing to *Rome* to govern, and living in lust, was beaten, fled, and pursued, was found sick, void of all favour, he and his son was put to death, and the Conqueror made Emperor.

*Heliogabalus* was a belly God, worshipt and built a Temple to the Sun, and would have had the Christians who was now grown numerous to make their prayers there: He appointed a Senate of women about obscene matters, had followed him many Chariotts of Bauds and harlots; he ordered that business which should be done by day, to be done by night; he studied to find out untasted dainties; for his lewd courses the *Pretorian* soldiers murdered him, drew his dead body through the streets, and flung it into *Tiber*.

*Alexander Severus* the adopted Son of the former, delighted in wise Counsellors, punished a flatterer with smock, yet martyred many Christians. some of them Senators: The Judge that past sentence against *Agapetus* died suddenly: The Emperors mother was instructed in the Faith by *Origen*, who obtained favour for the Christians, afterward the Emperor was inclined to receive the Faith of Christ, but perswaded from it by his Priests: he was much taken with that

that saying of the Christians, doe as you would be done by.

*Maximinus* was of base parentage, huge and strong, eating forty pound weight of flesh a day, drinking six gallons of wine; he was promoted to honour by the Emperor *Severus*: This *Maximinus* was saluted by the Army without the Senate; he was more cruell to the Citizens of *Rome*, then their enemies, he persecuted the Christian Teachers. *Origen* wrote a book *de Martyro*, and dedicated it to the Pastors of *Cæsaria*. This Emperor at a sledge was slain, and his Son, by his own Souldiers, who he got before to kill *Severus* and his Mother.

*Gordianus* and his Son having reigned not two moneths, was both slain; the Emperor, it is supposed, poysoned by his Captain General: in his time a Earthquake destroy'd many Cities.

*Philip* was Baptized by the Bishop of *Rome*, he put himself among the penitents, and bewailed his having a hand in the former Emperors death: *Decius* one of his Captains slew him, and reigned.

*Decius* put to death divers Christians, banisht the Bishops of *Jerusalem* and *Carthage*; *Origen* fearing, offer'd to the Idoll, but bitterly repented, was excommunicated



ted the Church of *Alexandria*. This Tyrant Emperor persecuted in *Africa* and *Europe*, but being overcome by the *Scythians* or *Goths*, flying, cast himself into a pit and died.

*Gallus* followed *Decius* in persecution, about which time great desolation was made in the world by the pestilence; one of his Captains behaving himself valiantly in an overthrow against the *Goths*, being putt up, and the Emperor scorn'd, got himself to be Proclaimed Emperor, and slew *Gallus* and his Son, who had reigned about three moneths.

*Walerin* and *Galeus Val:* at first was very favourable to Christians, but seduc'd by a Sorcerer, put to death three Bishops of *Rome*; *Lawrence* a Deacon endured patiently to suffer on a broyling Iron. This Emperor at last was delivered into the hands of a King that trampled upon his neck; his Son ordered the return of the banisht Christians, who used to meet in plain places, knowing no Images but from the *Gentiles* or *Pagans*; they used to visit their sick enemies, whenas the *Pagans* was ready to thrust out their half dead friends.

*Claudius* and *Quintillian*, the first much reformed the Commonwealth, was huge prosperous



prosperous against the *Goths*, dying of a natural death, was plac'd by the Senate among the Gods: The second hearing of *Aurelianus* being chose Emperor, and perceiving he could not make his party good against him, died voluntarily of bleeding.

*Aurelianus* was of a foure nature, something moderate at first, but after fell to persecute Christians; yet being frightened with a thunderbolt coming near him, he assisted the Bishops of *Antioch* in deposing the heretick *Samosataus*, electing *Domnus* in his room, who, as also the Bishop of *Antiocha*, was married and had Children This Emperor subdued *Germany*, *Gothicus*, *Siricus*, & brought *Zenobia* prisoner to *Rome* in Chains of gold: This Emperor threatening his Secretary, was slain by him when the Emperor went with a small guard; the Secretary after was cast to the doggs.

*Anius Tacitus* was elected by the Senate, he was moderate in diet, he abolisht abuses at *Rome*, but dying, his brother *Florian* named himself Emperor; but another being chose, *Florian* died voluntarily of bleeding.

*Aurelius Probus* subdued three others

that named themselves Emperors, one of which hang'd himself: This Emperor bringing peace to *Rome*, employed his souldiers in planting and other labors, but they Trayterously murdered him, to the grief of the Senate and people.

*Carus*, *Carianus*, and *Numerianus*, all continued but three years; *Numerianus* was slain by his Father-in-law, *Carus* by thunder, and *Carianus* in battel by *Dioclesian*, whom the Army declared Emperor, when *Carianus* liv'd.

*Dioclesian* chose *Maximinus* his assistant, The Christians now injoying both peace and credit, but yet abounding in sin, in the 19. year of *Dioclesians* reign, the tenth bloody persecution broke out against the Christians, these Emperors setting themselves utterly to exterpate the Christian profession, one in the East, the other in the West, which persecution lasted ten years. *Dioclesian* would be counted a God, commanded the people to kifs his feet, he made Edicts for burning the Scriptures, imprisoning Christian Bishops, displacing Christian Magistrates, deprived the people of liberty, commanded the soldiers to lay down armes or offer to Idolls, who said they would lay down their lives too, rather then

then sacrifice, but some he forc'd to impure offering, tormented and put to death twenty thousand Christians, who died singing of Psalms; he beheaded the Bishop of *Antioch*, many he burnt in a Church, hung women with their heads downward, burnt also a whole Town with all sorts in it. He slew the Bishop of *Sidon*, Presbyter of *Tirus*, spilt much blood in *Germany*, *France* and *Italy*, even to the colouring of Rivers, at last gave over killing, yet commanded Christians right eyes to be put out, and left leggs maimed, they at last gave over their power to two others, one of which chose his son to him, the other his two sons; these two new Emperors divided their Domions; one had *France*, *Spain*, *Britain*, *Maximianus* was slain by *Constantine*.

*Constantinus* and *Galarinus*; *Constant*: accounted Christians his best Subjects, he commanded the Souldiers to worship Idols, but turn'd all out that did, saying, they that will be false to God, will be so to him: But *Galarinus* in the East part of the world cruelly persecuted the Christians, but God sending a disease of vermin stay'd his hand; & he desired the Christians should pray for him, but after again ingraves Edicts against them

them in brass, puts to death the Bishop of *Emisa* and many others; the people was again visited with wotul diseases, at last he made a law for the preservation of Christians, he being perswaded by his charmers to make war with *Lisius*, and discomfited put to death his charmers; he died of sickness, and the souldiers chose *Maxentius*, who abused Senators wives, one killed her self rather then would go to him; but the people sent for *Constantine*, who got an Army in *France* and *Brittain*, came and overcame *Maxentius*, but *Galarus Max:* made *Leinus* Emperor, who by fair pretences sought to take away the life of *Constantine*, that had made Edicts for the Christians; but failing, forced the Christians to flie into woods, by his cruell Edicts, some he cut in peeces, some almost starved with cold he then burnt, but *Lisius* being at last overcome, yielded to *Constantine*.

*Constantine* the great was careful to procure the peace of Christians, as well abroad as in his own Dominions, wishing *Sapores* the King of *Persia* (who put severall to death) to be friendly to Christians, in whose religion nothing was to be blam'd, intimating in his letter how ill it faired with eight per-

persecuting Emperors; the King of *Iberia* crav'd of him to send Preachers thither; he lockt up the Idols Temples, and built Churches, discharged fencing before the people, suppress't whores, puld down an Altar, the *Pagans* used to sacrifice on at Fairs; being in peace, he built *Constantinople* in *Thracia*, and call'd it *Nova Roma*, was baptiz'd in the suburbs of *Bithynia*, fell sick at *Nicomedia*.

*Constantius*, *Constans*, and *Constantine* jun: *Constantius* governed the East, the other two the West, *Constantine* was slain after he had governed three years; *Constans* after thirteen years was slain in *France* by the Tyrant *Magnentius*, who *Constantius* forcing after to fly, *Magnen*: kill'd his Mother, Brother and self. *Constantius* was infected with *Arianism* by a Priest at Court; and he sent to slay *Athanasius* who pass'd the midd'lt of his Army undiscern'd; but *Georgius* an *Arian* Bishop was seated in *Alexandria*, and fourteen Bishops more was banisht, and many Christians cruelly tortured by *Georgius*; the *Jews* rebelled against this Emperor, but he level'd *Diocesaria* to the ground; the *Germans* rebelling, his Cousen *Julian* having subdued them, got himself saluted Emperor, against whom

*Constantius* going died, sorrowing he had chang'd the *Nicene Creed*.

*Julian* was brought up in the Christian Religion, but perverted by a Phylosopher; he open'd the doores of the heathen Gods, receiv'd those he had before imprison'd, he took away Christians schools, laid taxations upon them, telling them when they complained, that Christ had told them, *happy are they that suffer for righteousness sake*, He was vext to see how patiently they bared all wrong; he set up his own Image by the gods, that he might charge those that would not bow with irreverence to him; he caus'd victualls to be sprinkled with heathenish holywater: some Christians had their bellies ript up; one was appointed with Honey, and expos'd to wasps: One that for revenge chaw'd a pease of liver of a Christians that broke Images in the former Emperors time, had his teeth fell out of his mouth, and became blind. For in hatred of the Christians, the Emperor gave leave for the *Jewes* to build the Temple at *Jerusalem* to offer daily sacrifice, but they was hindred by an earthquake, fire, mighty wind, and tempest: This Emperor in Warre with the *Persian*, was shot with a dart, saying,

saying, thou Christ of Galilee hast overcome me.

*Jovinian* was chose by the *Roman* Army, he would not accept of the Empire till the Army owned the Christian Religion, he made peace with the *Persian*, yeelding some parts of *Syria*, through *Julians* weakening of his forces, reduced the Bishops which was forc'd to lurk in holes, followed *Atkanatius* Counsell, going to *Constantinople* died.

*Valentian* was a great sufferer in *Julians* time, chose now by the Army, he chose his brother *Valience* to govern in the West, favoured the *Arians*, shipped some other Christians away, and cruelly caused them to be fired; he caused two Captains to have their bodies rent in peeces, by bowing down trees to the ground, for causing to be delivered their General, though a Tyrant that rose up against him; his brother refused to help him against the *Gothes*, because of his being an *Arian*; the *Samaritans* now invaded the *Roman* empire.

*Gracianus* gave the Empire of the West to his brother *Valentian*, he reduced those Bishops that the *Arian* persecutor *Valens* had banished; he was slain by a usurper, his brother was seduced by his Mother



Mother to be for the *Arians*; but in the East, *Theodosius* that was chose to assist *Gracianus* in his time fights, with *Maximus*, who was delivered into his hand, after with the Tyrant *Eugenius*, but by a mighty Tempest of wind, the darts of *Eugenius* Army were turned upon their own faces, upon which *Eugenius* fell down at *Theodosius* feet, and begged pardon. *Theodosius* was a lover of Christians, and made a Law against Hereticks.

*Arcadius* governed in the East, was a meek and good Emperor, but not courageous, he was by an *Arian* Bishop persuaded to banish Christians, whom the peoples affection caused him to recall, *Gaina* a private Souldier, was made Generall of *Arcadius* Army, who grew insolent and affected the kingdome. *Honarius* the Emperors brother who reigned in the West, met with a great deal of trouble, by reason of his Lieutenant affecting the kingdome in *Affrick*; and his father in law stirring up the *Vandalls*, and *Burgundians* to invade *France*, also *Gothes* and *Hurnes* came to *Italy*, but their General was surprised, there arose another party of the *Gothes*, which the Emperor made peace with, after which the Emperors father-in-

law



law on purpose of ill to the Emperor fell upon them, which caused the *Goths* to returne again to *Rome*, and the Emperor being without a General, he having slain his father in law for Treason, they took *Rome*, but in the midst of burning, slaying, robbing, and military outrage, they saved such as fled to Christian Churches, afterwards they went towards *France* and *Spaine*.

*Theodosius* the second had the whole Government, he collected a great library of good bookes, was a meek person, in his house was red the Scriptures, and prayer, the *Vandalls* who were partly *Pagans*, and partly *Arians* cruelly persecuted the Christians in *Affrick* & the *Hunnes* much incumbered the *Roman* Empire, and the Emperor was fain to covenant with the *Vandalls*, and to assign them some places: There was a great fight betwixt the *Western Goths* and the King of the *Hunnes*, the *Hunnes* flee, the *Goths* who was now joyned with *Valensian*, pursewing the *Hunnes*, *Valensians* general hindred them, who for it was put to death, the *Hunnes* incouraged came back to *Italy*, but was perswaded by the Bishop to spare *Rome*. *Theodosius* put a general to fight Tyrant *Iohn*, but the general and Ship

Ship was driven into a Town of *Johns*, but the generals Son passing a place never before dric, took the Town, slew the Tyrant, and releevd his father.

*Martianus* (after the *Goths*, *Vandalls* and other strangers had much disquieted the *Roman* Empire) was advanc'd by means of *Theodosius* sister, but reigned not long, his unkle *Leo* came next up, who interposed his power for the suppressing of the error of the *Eutyfians*, which *Eutyfians* were very cruell to many Christian Bishops; about this time was an earthquake that destroyed part of *Antioche*.

*Zeno*, us'd to be dead drunk, an efeminate & irreligious man; favoured the aforesaid error, restored their Bishops, *Basiliscus* forces the Emperor to flee, and not out of love to truth, but hatred of him, undoes all he had done, the King of the *Vandalls* was an *Ariar*; persecuted the Christian faith; many *Jewes* now followed on *Moses*, but was destroyed, the King of the *Vandalls* was tormented with venomous boyles.

*Anastius* was a favourer of the *Eutyfians* was stured up (contrary to his own inclination) by an heretical Bishop, to slay many Christians, the people of *Antioch* vexed hereat, fell upon some *Eutyfian* Monks,

Monks, by which means they had an *Entyſian* Biſhop put in their place.

*Juſtinian* the elder was a godly Emperor, reſtored good, baniſht bad Biſhops, cut out the tongue of an *Entyſian*, the King of the *Goths* killing among other Chriſtians a *Roman* Senator, he imagin'd he ſaw his face in a Fiſh-head at dinner, and was much terrified at it.

*Jeſtinian*, was ſtrong for the Chriſtian faith of the four Councils, he by *Belliſarius* overcame the *Persians*, recoverd what his predeceſſors had loſt in *Aſia*, *Africk*, *Europe*, alſo *Carthage*, from the *Vandalls*, drove the King of the *Goths* out of *Italy*, recoverd *Sicile*; but the *Goths* choſe another, King and recoverd *Italy*, but was beaten out again, one of the Emperors Captains angry with the Emperors Sons wife, ſends for the *Longabards* out of *Panania*, who poſſeſſed themſelves of that part of *Italy* call'd *Lumbardie*. This Emperor abridged the *Roman* Laws, call'd a counſell about diſputations, moved *Origens* and *Theodorus* writings.

*Juſtinus Jun:* having his Dominions waſted, put on the Imperial robes on *Tiberius*, wiſhing him wiſely to governe the *Roman* Empire; the King of *Perſia* was now ſo high,

high, that he would not admit of the Emperors Embassadors, but was subdued by the Emperor, who subdued also the *Goths* and *Vandals*; the King of *Goths* put to death his own Son for turning from *Arianisme*.

*Maritius* (to whom *Tiberius* gave his Daughter and Kingdome) suffered twelve thousand soldiers to be slain, through not parting with a little money to ransom them, for which the souldiers brought him before *Phocas*, who they had chose, who killd the Emperor and his Wife and Children.

*Phocas* reigned in Cruelty and Drunkenness; the *Roman* Empire was weakned by divers enemies; the Patriarch of *Rome* perceiving that the Patriarch of *Constantinople* was like to be the chief, he wrote against Supremacie, but afterward being in great favour with the Emperor, he got him to ordain the Bishop of *Rome* to be universal Bishop, and the Church of *Rome* head over all Churches, which dignity was importunately begged, and with much contention obtain'd: This Emperor was overcome by his Son-in-law and others, and brought to *Heracianus*, who commanded his head and feet to be cut off, and stump burnt.

*Hera-*

*Heraclianus*, the King of *Persia* had now taken *Jerusalem*, who gave the *Jews* leave to kill many thousand *Christians*, and would not have peace with the Emperor, without the Emperor would turn *Pagan*, but the Emperor subdued him, and regained *Jerusalem*; after this he fell into the heresie of the *Monotholites*, and was given to infest and curious arts: At this time begun the Monarchy of the *Saracens*, a people of *Arabia*, who fought under the Emperor against the *Persian*, but craving wages for their services, was called *Arabian* doggs by the Emperors Treasurer, upon which they chose *Mahomet* their Captain, took *Damascus*, conquered *Syria*, *Palestina*, *Egypt*, *Persia*, and consulted with an Apostate Bishop, and some *Jews*, and set up a mixt Religion or *Alcoran* of *Judaisme*, *Christiannisme*, and *Paganisme*, commanding all people that could be conquered by fire and sword, to receive this doctrine; he overthrew a great army of the Emperors, the Emperor about renewing his Army died with grief.

*Constantinus* was soon poysoned by his fathers second wives advise, that her Son might reign, but the Senate cut out her tongue, and her beautiful Sons nose, and banishd

banisht them; about this time the *Sarasens* took *Casaria*, and flew therein 7000 Christians.

*Constans* revenged himself on them that conspired his fathers death, and subdued one whom the Army chose Emperor, cut off the noses of his two brothers, because their beauty should not commend them; the *Sarasens* was now brought to pay tribute unto the Emperor, who though he was something Heretical, yet calld a Counsell that utterly condemn'd the *Monotholites*.

*Justinian* was cruell to the Citizens of *Constantinople*, but a Nobleman took him, cut off his nose and banisht him, and burnt two of his Counsellors in the belly of a brassen Bull, but the Souldiers being inconstant they cut off the Noblemans nose and put him into a Monastery, and chose another, but the first Emperor by another Princes help recovers his power, flew both the other Emperors, and continuing cruel still *Philipicus* got him slain by a servant.

*Philipicus* was declared Heretick by the Bishop of *Rome*, for rasing pictures out of a Temple, had his eyes put out by *Artemius* his Secretary.

*Artemius* deposeth the Patriarch of *Con-*  
*stantinople*,

Constantinople, for not keeping the Faith. *Theodosius* taking the Emperor, forc'd him to take the habit of a Monk, and *Theodosius* reigned in his stead, but hearing of *Leo's* being chosen, went to a Monastery and gave over his governing.

*Leo Isaurus* destroyed Images; the Bishop of *Rome* forbade tribute to be paid him, excommunicated and disauthorised him, sent out curses against him, and hot wars there was between Emperor and Pope: This Pope *Gregory* the second was reckoned a Conjuror, though the *Lumbards* had joyned with him in routing the Emperor, yet in sharing he casts to clear *Italy* to the *Roman Sea*; and to ingage *Charles* of *France*, he sent him the keys of the holy Sepulcher, and *St. Peters* Chain: This Pope decreed in a Senod that all that would not do religious honour to Images, should be cut off from the body and blood of Christ. The *Saracens* utterly destroyed the *Goths* in *Spain*, but was beaten out of *France* with the loss of three hundred thousand.

*Constantinus Copronymus* fighting against the *Arabians*, (the Senate, great favourers of Images) gave out the Emperor was dead, and chose another, but he returned and won *Constantinople*, he gathered



a general Counsel which condemn'd worshipping of Images. The *Turks* and *Scythians* now invaded the *Arminians* and *Saracens*, but the agreement was, that the *Turks* in *Persia* should be called *Saracens*, who also embras'd the *Mahometan* Religion; the Pope and King of *France* overcame the *Lombards*.

*Leo* the former's son was zealous against Images, punish'd those near him for worshipping of them.

*Irene* the wife of *Leo* was deposed by her son *Constantius*, but she pluckt out both his eyes, and imprison'd him, where he died for grief; she persecuted those that was not for Images of Saints and Fathers, she was at last banisht, and deposed by *Nicephorus*, who raigned eight years after her; but now the famous Empire of the East was in a manner extinguish'd. *Nicephorus* treats with *Charles* the great, and contents himself with small Dominions, besides the *Turks* and *Goths* in the West, and *Hunnes* and *Lumbards* had continued long in their several Dominions got from the old Empire.

*Charles* the great, he was first King of *France*, but declared and crown'd by *Leo* the third Bishop of *Rome*, a prudent Emperor,



ror, a detester of worshiping of Images, he fought against the King of *Denmark* and *Bohemia*, enemies to Christians, he appointed his kinsman over *Italy*, and left his son *Lodovicus* Emperor.

*Lodovicus* called for his meekness pious, was crowned by the fourth Bishop of *Rome* *Barnard* governor of *Italy* rebelled, but was beheaded, his sons also rebelled, whom the Emperor pardoned; the *Saracens* from *Egypt* invade *Sicily*, burning towns, and killing Priests; the Emperor with the Bishop of *Rome*s help, drove the *Saracens*, away: the Bishop of *Utrecht*, threatened to excommunicate the Emperor, if he would not leave his wife, because she was his kinswoman; this Emperor gave over his right in choosing Pope to the Clergy and people of *Rome*.

*Lotharius* was anointed in *St. Peter's* Church by the Pope; his Brothers fell out about their fathers lands, which civill war so weakned the Nobility of *France*, that the *Danes* and *Normans* entred and troubled them for many years.

*Lodovicus* the Second, dying without Issue, his brother *Charles* King of *France* by liberal gifts obtain'd to be Emperor, but was poyson'd by his Physician a Jew;

from the formerly great now small Empire of the East, *Michael* Emperor of *Constantinople*, slew his brother, and thrust his Mother and sisters into a Monastery.

*Carolus Crassus* the Son of *Lewis* King of *Germany*, was forc'd to yeild to the *Normans* ( who was very potent in *France* ) that place toward the Brittain Sea called *Normandy*; the Emperor for negligence and ill government was deposed, and *Arnalphus* his Nephew declared Emperor.

*Arnalphus* fought with the Duke of *Spoleto*, who flying, the Emperor besiegeth his Wife who hired some of the Emperors servants to payson him.

*Lodowicus* the third, in his time the *Sarasens* invaded *Italy*, and the *Hungers* *France*; the King of the *Sarasens* in besieging *Consentia* was killd by thunder, and the rest returned to *Affrick*.

*Conradus* desired his brother to deliver after his death the Imperial Ornaments to the Duke of *Saxony*, as most fit for it, for wisdom, it being a troubled State, which desire of this Emperor his brother preferred before the Throne, and performed his will.

*Henry* Duke of *Saxony* was busie a hunting,

ting, when the news came of his being made Emperor, he made Peace with the *Hungers* for nine years, after obtain'd a victory over them; and in thanks to God purged his Dominions of the sin of *Simonie*; he fought also with the people of *Dalmatia* and *Bohemians*, and made them tributaries; he was called *Pater Patriæ*.

*Otho* the first, the former Son called a Councell, deposed the Pope, the *Romans* making a sedition, he return'd and punisht them, after ordered that none should be chose Pope without the consent of the Emperor; he was buried in a Church himself built. In the East *Constantine* had recover'd his Empire from the *Romans* again.

*Otho* the second prevails against the King of *France*, recover'd *Lorraine*, but the *Saracens* and *Grecians* with *Constantine* came to recover *Apulia*, and overcame the Emperor, who hardly escaped, who after vented his wrath upon the *Italians* for deserting him.

*Otho* the third pardoned *Crescensius* twice, who the *Italians* prefer'd to be Emperor, but the third Rebellion of his he hang'd him: the seditious *Romans* also advanc'd *John* 18 to be Pope, rejecting *Gregory* the fifth made by the Emperor, which *John* had

his eyes pluckt out, and himself thrown headlong from the Capital; this Emperor with the Pope now intituted seaven Electors of the Emperor, the Bishop of *Mentz*, *Cullen*, and *Tryes*, Count *Palatine*, Duke of *Saxony* Marquess of *Brandenburgh*, and in case of contrary opinions the King of *Bohemie*, this Emperors wife was the widdow of the rebell he hang'd, who poysoned him with a pair of gloves.

From the East those Emperors lives was but short, by reason of the continuing of the old barbarous course of making them away

*Henry* the second, Duke of *Bavaria* was chose Emperor by the Electors, receiving the Crown from the Pope, he subdued all his rebels, expeled the *Sarasens* out of *Italy*; the King of *Denmark* a savage Prince came into *England* to roote out the Christian profession; one of the *Saracen* Princes at this time destroyed some Temples in *Jerusalem*; and massacred all the spiritual officers:

*Conradus* the second made a Law to punish with death the troublers of the peace in *Germany*: about this time a war grew between the Christians and *Saracens*, but a peace was made in a short time after, and  
liberty

liberty granted to rebuild the Christian Temples in *Jerusalem*.

*Henry* the Third, In his time three Bi-  
shops contended for the Popedom, but the  
Emperor plac'd *Clemens* the second, at this  
time the estate of Christians was most la-  
mentably afflicted by the *Turks* and *Sara-  
sens*.

*Henry* the Fourth was a good wise Em-  
peror, but excommunicated twice by the  
Pope, who stir'd up the *Germans* against him,  
under the Duke of *Sweve*, who being taken  
had his right arm cut off, which he held up,  
at his Oath of Allegiance, and he acknow-  
ledged Gods hand. +

*Henry* the Fifth the Pope would not  
Crown, till he would give over his right of  
Election of the Pope, and of investing of  
Bishops by Staffe & Ring, but the Emperor  
compel'd the Pope and Cardinalls to per-  
fect his Coronation, and confirme his pri-  
viledges, which the Pope covenanted to,  
by breaking a peece of the Hostie, not-  
withstanding the Pope revoked, and cur-  
sed the Emperor, but before the Emperor  
as I told you, forc'd the Pope, the Pope  
(being admired in the world) call'd a  
Counsell of the Bishop of *Mentz*, *Trier* and  
*Worms*, to insite the Emperor to war with  
his own father.

*Lothorius*

*Lotharius* the second Duke of *Swene* was elected, two contending for the Popedom, he gave it to *Innocent*, and coming to *Rome* with an Army, made the other Pope *Peter* a Citizen, and the Count of *Sicilly* his friend say nothing more.

*Conradus Tertius* subdued the Duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, *Winsberg* besieged, the women begg'd leave to come out with what they could carry on their backs, which granted, they brought forth their husbands, which the Emperor thought would have been Treasure, but perform'd his promise: This Emperor going against the *Turks*, and wanting provisions accepted of some meale from the Emperor of *Constantinople*, but it being mingled with Lime poysoned his Army, upon which the King of *France* joyning with the King of *Jerusalem*, besieged *Damascus*, but the Christians in *Asia* and *Siria* was so decayed, that *Turks* and *Infidells*, had almost got all.

*Frederiek* the first, coming to Coronation, he alighted to salute the Pope, and when the Pope mounted, he held the Stirrup; and mistaking the Stirrup, angered the Pope, the Pope incited him and the Duke of *Bavaria* to fight with the Duke of *Apula* for recovering his Territories

ries to the Chair of *Rome*; the Pope also stir'd up the Emperor of *Constantinople*, to drive *Apula* out of *Italy*, the Duke begg'd on fair termes peace, but the Pope rejected him, the Duke overcoming the Emperor of *Constantinople*, marches towards the Pope, who then sued to him for Peace. *Frederick* taking into consideration the Popes ambition, prefixt his own name before the Popes; and ordered there should be no appeal to *Rome*, upon which the Pope stirred up the people of *Germany*, and elsewhere against the Emperor, and excommunicated him; a flie entring the Popes throat, choaked him, the Emperor subdued *Milian* quickly; two now contending for Popedom, *Alexander* not meeting the Emperor at Counsell he chose *Victor* Pope, upon which *Alexander* falls a cursing, and warring, and joyning with the *Venetians* took the Emperors son, upon which the Emperor came to *Alexander* for absolution, and kneeling down the Pope trod on his neck, saying, thou shalt tread upon the Adder and the Aspe, &c. I said the Emperor that's to St. *Peter*, I said the Pope to me and to St. *Peter*. †

The Kings of *England* and *France* goe now to the last help of the Christians about



about *Jerusalem*, they took one place, but, falling out about honour, returne home and the King of the *Turks* takes *Jerusalem*, and other places possessed by the Christians.

*Henry* the sixth was the son of *Frederick*, the Pope gave him in marriage one out of a Monastery, and both *Ciciles* for a dowery; the Emperor, Pope, and other Princes went to help the poor Christians in *Palastina*, but the Emperor dying, they returned doing nothing.

*Philip* the second, by the help of the *Saxons* and *Bavarians*, took upon himself to be Emperor, but the Pope and Electors went to wars with him; but the people of *Germany* got them to agree; the Emperor marries the Popes Nephew; the Emperor was murdered in his Chamber by Count *Palatine*. Now began the *Tartarian* Kingdom; they came from the Mountains of the *Indies* with wives and Children, a fierce people against Christians and others, they overrun the *Meads*, *Parthians*; *Arminians*, *Samaritan*, *Africans*, *Persians*, and seated at *Meotidis Paladis*.

*Otho* the fourth refused to give gifts to the people at Coronation, which bred commotions, he invaded the Popes territories  
was

was excommunicated ; from the East the *Venetians* and *French* overcoming the Emperor, they set up *Baldwin* of *France*, Count of *Flanders*, and when it descended to *Robert* his son, he was crowned by the Pope, as the *German* Emperors.

*Frederick* the second King of *Cicile* and *Naples*, gave the Dukedome of *Fundanus* to the Church; he yeilded to the Popes Canon of prescription to what the Pope would, several made commotion against the Emperor, the Pope joynes with them, excommunicates the Emperor, but the poor Christians in *Asia*, desiring help, the Emperor and Pope agree, but the Emperor sending to the Pope news of his armies success against the *Saracens*, the Pope trampled upon his letter stirred up the Emperors son against his father, to get some Dominions to the Church, the Emperor returns, subdues his enemies, but gave a great sum of moneys before the Pope would absolve him ; the Emperor goes against Traytors in *Italy*, the Pope writes to all Towns, to stand out, stirs up the *Venetians* legats, cursed him by a Bull, deprived him of his dignities, charg'd him with heresie, the Emperor sends his Secretary to clear himself of those things. & the  
Bishops

Bishops of *Germany* was true to him ; the Pope sent for a Counsel to depose the Emperor, the Emperor took by Sea three Legats Monks soldiers and Treasure: the *Tartars* come and destroy places adjacent, and the Christians sent to the Emperor for help, who wisht the Pope to consider Christendome, but while the Emperor was ingaged for the Christians, the Pope proceeded to depose him, which put the Emperor to imploy his strength against him, and he so brought him under, that in anger and desparing the Pope died, after the Emperor drove the *Tartars* out of *Hungary*, but the next Pope forc'd the Emperor to more war in his own Dominions, and two great parties there was, the Emperors called the *Gibilins* ; and Popes the *Guelts*.

*Conradus* the fourth, endeavouring to regain *Apula*, his brother the Duke thereof got him poysoned, the Pope sent two Armies to gain *Cicily*, but he was beaten and died; but the next Pope got Count *Angow* the King of *France's* brother to fight with the Duke of *Apula*, that beat the former Pope, and the Duke was overcome by *Angow*. Young *Conradus* that sought to get his fathers Dominions, was beaten by *Angow*.

gow, and beheaded by the Popes advice: So the Kingdome of *Naples* came into the hands of the *French*.

*Radulph* was chose at *Frankford* by the Electors, he was affraid to goe to *Rome* for Coronation, becaule of the Popes Tyranny, it was seaven years after the former Emperor befoe he was chose, he overthrew the King of *Bohemia*, who in time of vacantie invaded *Austridg*, and called himself Emperor, these gave their daughters to each others son.

*Adolph* borrowed money of King *Edward* of *England* to fight against *France*, but wanted it for his own house, he sought to win *Austridg*, but the Duke thereof slew him, and raigned in his stead; in the East a Christian Army of *Germans* & *Hungarians* was overcome by the *Sultane* of *Egypt*, who let in *Sluces* near *Nilus* upon them; a second Army under *Frederick* regain'd *Jerusalem*, made a Peace with the *Sarasens*, which the King of *Naxer* by the Popes consent broke, but was beat back, and the *Savages* regain'd *Jerusalem*, put all Christians to death, and spoyled the Sepulcher of Christ: Another Army came under the King of *France*, but a forward commander venturing upon the *Sarasens* and

and *Sulton* with a part of the *Army* was overcome, and after the whole *Army*, the King being taken, who wanted assistance from the *Emperor*, the *Pope* keeping him in war at home. The King of *Tartarian*, was baptised, and he overcame *Syria*, *Persia*, and took *Damascus* from the *Sarafens*, but this Kings son at his fathers death left a commander that apostatized, and set fire on *Sesaria*, the next *Army* was of the Kings of *France* and *England*, the *French* took *Carthage* and in *Cicily* brought the Prince of *Cicily* to give way to the profession of Christian religion: Prince *Edward* of *England* was wounded by a venom'd knife, by a deceitful *Sarafen* pretending letters, yet recovered, but failing of fores from the *Emperor*) the *Pope* stirring up the Duke of *Angow* to destroy *Fredericks* posterity) he return'd. The last *Army* again the *Sarafens* was by the *Emperor*, who the enemy circumvented as they was lading a great prey, took the Christian general, and after utterly destroyed in *Asia* their Towns and Holds, but the Prince of *Tartars* restored *Syria* again, but he returning home, his commander revolted to the *Sulton* of *Egypt*, because (the *Pope* warring with *France*) no succour came to him.

*Albertus*

*Albertus* after ten years reign, was kild by his brothers son; now sprang up the first *Othoman* King of the *Turks*, a courageous warriour that enriched himself with spoiles, he subdued great part of *bithynia* and other places.

*Henry* the seventh was a Prince of excellent properties, wise, just, and belov'd, neither proud in prosperity, or dejected in adversity; a Monk mingling poyson with the bread of the Eucharist poyson'd him.

*Lewis* the fifth was next, but some of the Electors chose *Frederick*, who was subdued, but yet being Duke of *Austria* vext the Burgeses of *Uren Swits* for helping the other Emperor, which places & others, made a league among themselves, and are called *Switzers* or *Cantons*, or Pages of *Helvetia*, the Pope being displeased with *Lewis* sent to the Electors to choose another, which they did.

*Charles* the fourth, In his time the *Turks* passed the *Helespontus*, and took several Townes, which was their Conquest over those regions in *Europe* they now possess. *Charles* procured of the Electors, that his son should be King of the *Romans*.

*Vinslaus* was sluggish and given to voluptu-

luptuousness, and was deprived of his dignity. About this time *Tamerlane* Captain of the *Tartars*, the Pr. of *Og's* son slaying 30000 in a battle of the *Muscovites*, who entered the *Tartars* Country, grieved to see the slaughter of his enemies. The great Cham of *Tartaria* gives him his daughter, and stir'd him up against the King of *China*, that stiled himself Lord of the world: *Tamerlane* going against this King, falling sick, a Counsellor drew away part of his soldiers, who *Tamerlane* overcome, and then on his march made a speech to his souldiers, which ended, his soldiers cried out, one God in Heaven, one Emperor on Earth, he first forces a great wall the *Chinaes* made for defence of their Country, and took great spoil. The King of *China* summons his Priests to pray to the Sun, a Lord came to *Tamerlane* to direct him; to whom he gave a frontire Province, and was very courteous to the people, and he endeavors to get a great City for the comfort of his Army before he fight more; he won the Suburbs by storm, but considering the riches of the City might spoil his Soldiers for fighting, took it on conditions, the King of *China* marches towards *Tamerlane*, the King rode in a Chariot, whereof every  
part



part shone with Gold, Pearls, Rubies, and Diamonds, and his whole Army with Gold and precious stones: *Tamerlane* took another place for refreshment, and then sent out a party of 6000 horse telling the commander, if they come upon you, retire back, and bring that great cloud to me, which I hope to disperse; he likewise ordered a great body to receive the enemy upon the formers retirement; and another body ready to help the last, if worsted, reserving still another body with himself; the *Chinaes* come on with his horse trappings as well as armor deckt with gold and silver, he had likewise many armed Chariots, they came altogether without any vanguard; but *Tamerlan's* commander being wounded and retired, another great body engaging, beat the enemy within the Kings Chariots, but the King had yet about his person 150 thousand men; then came on *Tamerlane* and broke through, even within a second rank of Chariots, where was 40000 men, the King at last remain'd wounded with *Tamerlane*; the battle being won, which lasted eight hours, there was slain

two Kings alleys to the King of *China*, who had divers strange weapons and ensignes, wonderful riches was taken in golden vessels, precious stones, and and rich Chariots; the next day *Tamerlane* lookt upon his Army, and took care of the King of *China*, whose Army was at first 200 thousand foot, and 150 thousand horse. *Tamerlane* refreshed himself with water, never drinking wine, thanked God, never in the least vaunted, and went and saluted the King again, who said to *Tamerlane*, well let it suffice thee, seeing thou fightest for honour, that the Lord of the World and Childe of the Sun, is in thy power. *China* hath two hundred famous Cities in it, and abounds with Silk, Linnen, Fish, Fowle, and Mines of Gold and Silver; *Tamerlane* overthrew also the King of *China's* brother, upon which Cities yeilded a passe, but at length he made a peace with him, injoying most of the Cities in *China*, beating down all Idolls; and so deliver'd the King to goe home. After this the Emperor of *Greece*, desired his aid against the Turk, that would attempt his Country; *Tamerlane*  
sends

sends to the Turk to warn him not to meddle with *Greece*, but the Turk bids him injoyne lawes to his own Subjects; *Tamerlane* with what force his unkle and other Lords helpt him to, sets forward, sending victualls by Sea, and his Campe was like a well govern'd City, not the least wrong permitted: *Bajazet* the Turks King forbad all prayers for *Tamerlane*, and comes furiously to meet him, and after as furiously joyns 'battle with great noise, and cries; the first that fought on *Tamerlanes* side, was a Prince, who charg'd so home, as to come among the *Janazaries*, and put them to great disorder, but was slain there; another great body was sent, both sides fought so stoutly, that it lasted long, and many was slain, and yet the battel doubtful; at last, when *Tamerlanes* side was ready to give back, he made room by a charge upon the *Janazaries*, and some *Tartars* of the Turks side revolted, and with much adoe at a fresh charge, the Turks great number was overcome, and the King a prisoner and wounded; and coming before *Tamerlane* shewed not the least submission; said *Tamerlane*,

what if you had took mee? then, said hee, I would have carried you about in a Cage, so, said *Tamerlane*, shall you be serv'd; and he was fed with fragments like a dogge. *Tamerlane* marches against the *Sulton* of *Egypt* that assisted the *Turks*, fought him near *Alepo*, with courage on both sides, but the *Sulton* fled, though his Army was about 170 thousand; after *Tamerlane* took *Damascus* and other places, and set down before *Cair*, assaulted it with fifty thousand, the City was only ditcht, not wall'd, the *Sulton* opposed his passage, but was forc'd to retreat into a second Trench. The next day the *Sulton* was forc'd to leave the City, and was pursued towards *Alexandria*, where a party of *Tamerlanes* went first to prevent the *Sulton* gathering forces, but the City desired to submit to *Tamerlane*, and that the *Sulton* would not make that place a seat of warr, so the *Sulton* not knowing what to doe went away with tears in his eyes; and then *Tamerlane* return'd home, and after his uncles death was Emperor of *Tartaria*.

*Rupert* Duke of *Bavaria* was chose by  
the

the Electors, in his time *Mahomet* the Turk, after *Tamerlane* died, regain'd his fathers Dominions, and killed his brother.

*Sigismund* King of *Bohemia* and *Hungarie*, he was a wise Prince, call'd a Counsell for union; *Husse* was now burn'd for preaching against the Pope, as also *Jerom* of *Prague*, which caused the people to choose a general, who beat the Emperors Army, but the Emperor and Pope came againe, yet shamefully fled from the *Hussites* against all perswasion that could be used.

*Albertus* the second subdued the *Bohemians*, by meanes of the King of *Polands* help, a Peace was made with the Turk; when the Turke was gone, the Pope sent a dispensation to break faith, but the Christian forces was beaten to their shame and hurt.

*Frederick* the second Duke of *Austria*, upon Petition promised to free the *Germans* as the King of *France* had his subjects from the Popes Tyranny; at this time *Scandenberg* doing great things for the Turk, being denied the Turks Dominions in *Ipen*, which he askt of the

young Turk at his fathers death, he turn'd against the Turke, got several Towns by letters, maintaind his own, and beat the Turks armies many years; he was a Princes son, first given in hostage to the Turk. *Mahomet* the second took *Constantinople*, cruelly handling the Christians, caus'd an Image to be held up, saying in derision, this is the God of the Christians, and so here ended the Christian Empire in the East, the Emperor of the Turks now making *Constantinople* his seat.

*Maximilian* the first was taken prisoner in *Flanders*, but releived by his father; being yet in government with him, he writ in Latine of his feats; the second Emperor of the Turks, caused all the Noblemen of *Moden*, which he took to be slain cruelly in his presence.

*Charles* the fifth King of *Spain* was chose, he took the King of *France*, but made peace with him, which the Pope caused the King of *France* to revoke; the Emperor sent the Duke of *Burbon*, who sackt *Rome* and besieged the Pope and Cardinalls in a Mount, the Duke was slain, but the Emperor fearing excommunication,

munication, sent to have the Pope goe out. *Luther* now writ for the reformed Religion, the Emperor summons him to a Counsell he had conven'd, he refus'd to recant, yet was let go, but soon after was apprehended, and his books against Popery burnt; the Pope pressed for execution of former Edicts, but the *German* Princes presented to the Emperor; that the Church of *Rome* prohibited that which the word of God did not, and that by reason of the Popes pardoning sinnes for a little money, much villany and murther was committed and desired a free Christian Counsel. Divers Princes met at *Spire*, declaring that Ministers should teach according to the interpretation of the Church, the Duke of *Saxon* and divers other Princes withstood this, who and those that joyned with them, was called Protestants, unto whom cleaved divers Cities appealing to the Emperor: but he used their Ambassadors rufflie, fearing to displease the Pope, threatening to punish those that would not yeeld to the convention of *Spire*, the Protestants Covenant, to defend them-



selves if invaded for Religion, but the Emperor (who had sworn to defend the Romish Church) call'd a convention of Estates, learned men on both sides was brought, but he commands the Protestant Princes to come to Masse, which they desired may be determin'd first, The Protestants brought a Confession of Faith, which was answer'd, but the Emperor would not admit of a reply, and made a decree, the Protestants should have time to returne to the Church of *Rome*, which their Princes and Cities declared they could not keep with good conscience, upon which a Decree was made to confirme the doctrine of the Church of *Rome*, and to proceed in judgement against Protestants, who stood close by one another; but after some time the Emperor offer'd them Peace, to assist him against the Turk. *Swinglius* now preacht down pardons, and disputes there was, but the *Romanists* put off all to a Councell; many Cities threw off the Masse, Alters, and Images; the Emperor was this while in warre with *France*, some other Cities joyn'd against the Protestants,

testants, and ready to give battle, a moderating City parted them, but afterward the *Swissers* and Pages of *Helvetia* gave the Protestants of *Berne* an overthrow; The Emperor agrees with *France*, but against the reformed Religion, upon which a *French* generall fell on the *Waldenses*, killing many, driving others into the woods, which General died of a rotten stinking disease; the Emperor and Pope come against the Protestant Princes in *Germany*, pretending against Rebels, but with *Spaniards* and *Venetians*, subdues the Duke of *Saxony*, telling him he must die or turne, the first he willingly chose, but the Marquess of *Brandenburg* begging for him, he only lost his hands; upon this several others yeelded: The Emperor sent to the Council of Bishops to remove to *Trent*, who refusing, he consulted with the Princes about some alteration of Religion, that Priests should marry, the Sacrament be used in both kinds, and some other things; some Protestants accepted of this with an exception, but *Buser* fled upon it, and the *Romanists* abominated it. The Duke  
of

of *Saxony* taxing the King with breach of promise, joynes with the Marquess of *Brandenburgh* and King of *France* against the Emperor, at last Peace was made with some liberty for the Protestants. In *England*, the Masse in Latine was abolisht, common Prayer established, and Bishop *Bonner* imprison'd; But *Mary* restored the Popes supremacy, and the Masse, and caus'd the Parliament to be absolv'd by Cardinal *Poole*; she put to death many Bishops and others resolute for the Faith; the Turks took *Rhodes*, but this Emperor recover'd *Tunis*, and releiv'd twenty thousand Captives.

*Ferdinand* King of *Bohemia* was next elected Emperor, the Masse was omitted for some of the Electors sake; some of the Parliament in *France* were now Protestants, the King of *France* told a great Counsellor that he would see him burnt, but the King in Armour being run at in jest, and by his choise with a spear, a splinter of it breaking, entred the Kings eye and kill'd him, but his son who married the Queen of *Scotland*, where many was against the *Romish* way,  
and

and the *Guizans* allied to the Queen, came over into *Scotland*, but was beaten back, the Queen of *England* helping *Scotland*, the Prince of *Condie* a Protestant was taken by the Kings guard, the King died of putrifaction in his ears, and *Condie* cleared then the King of *Navarre* and Queen Mother, with the estates, had a dispute before them of almost a hundred Bishops and Doctors of a side, but no agreement; the Protestants of *Piedmont* was cruelly persecuted for not owning the Masse, who defended themselves with stones. In *France* there was an Edict for the Protestants, to heare the word in Peace, but the Pope puts the King in hope, *Navar* shall be restored him by the King of *Spaine* if he turne Catholick, which turning him, the Duke of *Guize* takes armes, first he killed 1500 men and women at a sermon, after seifeth on the King and Queen at *Paris*, many Nobles resort to the Prince of *Condie* to free the King, and defend the Gospel, the Queen sent letters also to *Condie* to free them, many Towns was taken on both sides, the *Guizans* took *Ronn* again, in the siege whereof the  
King

King of Navar was slain, the *Guizans* hang'd *Marloret* a Minister ; *Guize* gave *Condé* battle, as he was going to joyn with some English, where *Guize* was slain , upon which an Edict was made, but not so strickt as before, for liberty for the Protestants.

About the year 1550. the *Romanists* that they may (with the Turk) maintain that by might, which they cannot by right, did thrust the *Iron Inquisition* ( at first appointed against *Jewes* and *Moors* ) into the sides of many worthy Christians: one *Julian* for dispersing Bibles was brought to the Stake, who with his smiles, incourag'd twenty more, who was roasted to death; also *Consalvo* a studious Priest being true to truth against the adoration of the host , doctrine of merit, and other Phanatick innovations, was with his two sisters, mother and brother put to death ; take a taste of this soure business by which the Papists hold fast deceit ; when there is the least information given against any one, an Officer cal'd a familiar, is suborn'd to insinuate into his company, who taking occasion to meet the partie accus'd, saies,

saies, I being by accident at the Lords Inquisitors, they commanded me to summon you before them, if he saies he knows nothing of that Court or the Church, they dismiss him at present, still appointing one to feel him out, and then send for him again, wishing him to confess, if the party be a stranger like to escape, they clap him up where many die; they have many devices also to find one escapt, if one be arrested they take an inventory of all he hath, as soon as he enters prison, the Joaler asks him whether he hath knife, money, or ring, which are his fees; when the party hath been imprison'd in a little place two months he comes to a hearing, if he confesses the thing accus'd for, then woe to him, if he denies, he is sent back: sometime after they send again for him, and tell him if he confess not, he shall find them severe Justices; they send for him a third time, if he confess any thing, they say they are not yet satisfied, then they hold a Crucifix, requiring an Oath, if he refuse, they lay a large indictment against him, of what they can imagin, supposing he will confess

fels some of it, though they never heard any such thing of him, and by thus amazing him; they try if they can trip him in his answers, and then require him to write down his answer, if he confess, they ask who he learnt it of, and so bring in others, then they give him an advocate, who tells him that confessing the truth is best in that Court; and it may be two years before he appears again, when depositions very intricate are produc'd, after that they tell him they must extort the truth from him; and bringing him to a rack, standing in a dark Dungeon, where the skreeks of the tormented may not be heard, the Executioner appears all in black, only peeping holes for his eyes, then the Inquisitors order the business, the party is stripped naked, having his or her hands bound, and a great waite fastned to his or her heeles, , the party is hoyfed up, and let down with a jerke, ready to disjoynt all his parts, they calling him heretick dogg; then they hang double waite, and hoyse him up again, and confess or not, they hale up yet another time, and ask whether his o-  
ther



ther torments are ready, bidding the executioner to bring them to morrow; and then three daies after when the parties bodies is greivous full of pain, they rack some again, requiring them to peach whom they had conference with, then they bind their thighs so close, as the cord is so in the flesh as cannot be seen, they have another torment whereby they almost stop their breath with a cloath, and yet threaten worse, after they set a pan of Char-chole against the soules of the parties feet, if all this will not doe, then one of the inquisitors will seem to pittie and weep over the party, as they did by a Matron in *Civil*, by which they extorted from her the betraying of her mother and sister, who was put to death: These Inquisitors have also flies, that for gain will endure hunger and Chains in prison, only to get something out of other Prisoners, their Prison is like a grave, little and darke, the Prisoners are allowed 3 pence a day, out of which they pay for Landress and other necessaries, if any releeve them, they are whipt as favourers of Hereticks; in some time they come as  
'twere

'twere to a Goale delivery, some are brought forth with a garment pictured with devills, and a cleit peece of wood on their tongue, and with every one that is to die, there comes two Friers to importune him to deny the doctrine he hath professed; the Inquisitors passe in great pomp to the Scaffold, where there is a Sermon preached in commendation of the holy house, and in reproaching the truth with its professors, then are the sentences past against some to die without mercy, against others to be whipt, but so as they seldome scape with their lives, others are condemn'd to the galley, others to forfeit their estates, they read more in the crimes, then ever was brought against the party to make him odious, if any be to be degraded, they scrape their lipps, hands, and head till blood came, to get off the holy oyle wherewith he was anointed at his ordination: They who the inquisitors order to die, have their neck broak suddenly at the stake, and its given out they repented & so felt no pain in the fire; and those who are let goe, they charge them not to utter their secrets under

der the severe penalty for relapsers.

*Maxamilian* the second was chose Emperor, *Ferdinands* Son, who was King of *Hungarie*, he gave his two daughters to the Kings of *Spain* and *France*; abundance professed the reformed Religion in the Low Countries; the Popish Prelates put the inquisition in execution; the Duke *de Alva* goes against the Protestants, who defend themselves under *Nasaw* Prince of *Orange*, who though often worsted, yet most of *Holland* and *Zealand* was freed from the *Spaniards* tyranny. In *France* the Edict for liberty was observ'd only to some few Nobles; and the Kings of *Spain* and *France* with Cardinall *Lorain* enter a league against the Protestants; *Condie* and others complain and goe to the King, and for their safety goe in armes; the King withdraws, *Condie* besieges *Paris*, overcame their forces, joyns with some *Germans*, but upon fair promises of the Queen lays down arms, but after cruelty was used every where upon the Protestants; *Condie* flies to *Re-chell* who passed over a ford, not known before to be drie, all other passages be-

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ing stoppt, the Duke of *Anion* the Kings brother was made General for the King; *Condie* complains of the Cardinall *Lorain*, as the cause of the stir, *Condie* receives help from *Brittain*, they fight with loss on both sides, *Condie* slain, the young King of *Navar*, and young *Condie* take the charge of the Protestant Army, the King marrieth, seemeth very peaceable, but the Protestants Admiral was shot, upon which *Condie* and *Navar* withdraws, but the King seem'd desirous to punish those that shot the Admiral. A little after was the great Massacre at *Paris*; the Dukes of *Anion* and young *Guise*, having soldiers ready, who upon a signe from *St. Germans Church*, rusht into the Admiralls house, and threw him out of Window, upon which *Guise* said its a good beginning, it is the Kings command, the Soldiers also fell a killing men, women, and children; *Guise* (not moved by the dreadfull cries of the poore people) animated the soldiers to rout up the seed of Protestantisme; they went to the Lower, where the King was, and threatned *Navar* and *Condie*, who was willing to choose

choose death rather then part with their Religion, which they had from God, but yet begg'd the King to consider his bond of friendship : Divers in Count *Mongomeries* house fled before the *Masacre* came ; there was reckon'd slain thirty thousand , for all which the *Romanists* pretended a plot , to confess which they tortured two Nobles , who died with abhorrance of any such thing, yet the *Romanists* publisht a confession in their names of treason against the King, many now terrified fled to *Rochel*, which the King besieged by Sea and Land, in which place came a bundance of fish, that after went away, but Embassadors came from *Poland* for *Anion* , who they had chose King, who agreed that *Rochel* and two other Townes should have liberty of Religion within their own bounds, but the King dying, the Queen-mother sent for her other Sone out of *Poland* , then condemned *Mount-gomerie* but now several Catholicks joyn with *Condie* for the Countries good ; the Cardinal *Lorain* walking barefoot with penitentiaries, contracted a disease that killd him ; after several bickerings Em-

bassadors come to the King from *England*, the *Cantons* and elsewhere, and a peace was made for more liberty for the Protestants.

*Radulph* was next chose Emperor of *Germany*, he was King of *Bohemia* and *Hungaria*, he called a Diet at *Ratisbone*, about reforming Religion: the Turke in a fight lost eighteen thousand, for fifty two of the Christians. *Transylvania* joyning with the Emperor, the Turk was often sent back with loss, and upon the Embassadors coming from *Hungarie* to *Vienna*, it was agreed that Catholick, Lutheran, and Calvinist, and no other should exercise their Religion; the Protestants of *Austria* being abused, they take armes, but by the help of the *Moravians* they obtain peace, the Emperor died, all was quieted, and both accuse the *Jesuits* as authors of their broyles. In *France* the Catholicks fearing if the King should die, *Navar* might be King, confederated in Armes, pretending against the *Hugonites*, who was in *Rochele*, but they goe to *Paris*; the King made an offer of Land to give the Catholick General, but these Leagers  
prosper-

prospering, moved the King to be o  
them, and roote out the Protestants;  
*Navar* and *Condie* declare against these  
things, joyn with the *German* forces;  
fight the King (who seem'd to com-  
ply with *Guize*, and ordered all to  
profess the Catholick way) *Condie*  
overthrew the King, but *Guize* came  
into *Paris* suddainly against the Kings  
command, upon which the King set  
forth a fierce Edict against the Pro-  
testants, bestowed a great place on  
*Guize*, declared Cardinal *Barbone* of the  
Royall blood, excluded *Navar*, all  
which *Guize* would have confirm'd by  
Parliament. but jealousie being among  
the *Grandes*, *Guize* was slain, the people  
cried out of the King, saying they ought  
to support the *Church*, and was free from  
their Oath, the King then joyns with  
*Navar*, wars with the *Leagers*, repulsed  
*de Main* that intended to surprise him,  
besieged *Salaize*, beat Count *Brissac* that  
came to releive it: He also goes a-  
gainst *Paris*, which so put the *Leagers*  
to it, that they got a Jockabine Monke  
who coming demurely to the King pre-  
tending letters, gaining through his



subtilty, the Kings retirement in the Chamber where the Masaker was concluded, reading letters, he stob'd the King, upon which the attendance coming in killd the Murtherer; this Monke was canoniz'd *St. Jeques*; the King named *Navar* his succellor, the *Leagers* proclam'd another, but King *Henry* the fourth and young *Navar* goes towards *Paris*; *Demain* the *Leagers* generall daily lost men, but the King got a great victory, *Demain* fleeing, plucking up a bridge, drown'd many of his men; the King stopping provisions to *Paris*, 100 thousand dyed with famine, the Duke of *Parma* came to relieve it, but durst not attempt the Kings Army, and the *Leagers* went to ruine apace everywhere; the Duke of *Savoys* Army was also overthrowen, also the King slew 700 *Romans* of 2000 and sent the rest to *Italy*; also the Duke of *Parma* being invited to come once more into *France* was discomfited; and another Duke being beaten out of the field, said farewell my Cannons, and further most blasphemously said, I renounce God, and run this day a hie fortune, plunging himself

self and horse into a River, at last the Bishops turn'd the King, who came to Massé, *Paris* now yeelds, but yet many of the *Leagers* was inveterate still against the King; a youth that was told the King could be no King if the Pope consented not to it, stab'd the King, but not mortall, but the young Schollar was torne in peeces by horses, the Jesuits was ordered to depart, who after Petition to be restored, the Protestants Petition for an Edict to prevent what they suffer'd.

A woman attempts to poyson the King, she was burnt for it, two others that attempted him mischief he only said, God will punish them: The Duke of *Savoys* forces came suddenly to *Geneva*, got the word, kill the Centinel, was above an houre in the streets, but bearen out, and some hang'd. A Synod at *Gat* declared the Pope Antichrist, the Jesuits was admitted at *Berne* to the grief of the People. A Turke was now baptized a Citizen of *Geneva*; was burnt for a plot against it. There was now a great plague after great cold The King of *France* one day was very sad, could

not sleep, rose and pray'd, some Nobles going in Coach with him abroad, being cheartull, the King said we may weep yet by Sunday, but there met the Kings Coach when it stood in a street, a Layer, who when the King stooped stab'd him on his left side, who spit blood, lost his apprehension, and by the time he came home died; the Murtherer was rackt and condemn'd, his hands was put into a Furnace flaming with fire and brimstone, after there was colups of flesh taken from him, by red hot pinchers, and burnt, and scalded Pitch and Rosine was poured into those wounds, also melted lead was poured on his Navell, he had his papps pincht off, and was torne in peeces by horses, then his parts burnt, and his ashes thrown in the air: The Kings Son *Lewis* was crowned by the Cardinals, many Nobles of *France* was Protestants, some now wrote against *Belarmine* about the popes Temporal power. Now in the *Netherlands*, *Don John* of *Austria* the King of *Spains* governor endeavoured to bring in the Inquisition; the General Estates call *Mathias* of *Austria*, who was of the blood

blood to govern them ; and Proclamed *John* an enemy to the Kings *Neatherlands*: The Pope promised eternall life to all that would help *John* against the *Neatherlands*. *Mathias* chooses for his Leittenant, *Nassaw* Prince of *Orange*, upon which some of the Nobles mutined, so that *John* got a victory over *Mathias* ; the Duke of *Anion* assists the States; *Amsterdam* (besieged) by the *Spaniards*, made an agreement with the States of *Holland*; and a little after, the Friers, Monks, and Priests went out, the States sitting at *Antwerp*, publisht a Decree for to entertaine the pacification of *Gant*, which the Jesuits refusing to sware was thrust out; at *Gant* was some Friers sentenc'd for Sodomie, *Mathias* and States complain to the Assembly of Princes in *Germany* of the *Spaniards* cruelty, the States called the Duke of *Anion* their Defendor: One Captain *Pont* of the Dukes Army abusing a maid, and boasting of it, she stabb'd him, the States at last Decree that neither Catholick or Protestant shall attempt any thing upon one another ; this the Catholicks would not brook, and no small  
stirrs

stirs was at *Aras*, *Dm John* died, to whom succeeded the Prince of *Parma*. *Anion* returns to *France*, many fell for money from the States, the Prince of *Orange* was made governor of *Flanders*; Embassadors from the Emperor and King of *Spaine* could not effect peace, the Romish would have no Religion but theirs exercised, the reform'd not be deprived of theirs, the States choose *Anion* their Sovereign, and so agreed with him on Articles, but the King of *Spaine* desiring the life of the Prince of *Orange*, puts out an Edict of prescription against him, *Orange* apologis'd, the Estate approv'd of it, cause their Magistrate to abjure the King of *Spaine*. *Anion* was made Duke of *Prabant*, he receiv'd at *Antwerpe* both Romanists and Protestants into his protection. One *Anestroes* boy watching his time, and being perswaded by a Frier, that by characters he gave him, he should pass inviolably, shot the Prince of *Orange* in at the Chap, but not mortally, which boy was immediately run through with a Halbard, and after hang'd; *Parma* had also dealt with some  
to

to kill *Anion* and *Orange*, but *La Bordo* discovering something, saved himself, another killed himself in prison, another was drawn in peeces with horses. *Anion* sends a Commander to seize on *Dunkirk* for himself; and put out the States Garrison intended against *Bruges* and *Antwerpe*, but at *Antwerpe*, the King of *France* crying kill, kill, the Towne is our own, was beaten out with the loss of above 1500, the Duke excused all this, yeelded up again the Towns to the States; two more by the *Spaniards* order attempts to kill *Orange*, but failed, one of which was strangled, the States of *Holland* having now taken the Government upon themselves; *Newport*, *Dunkirk*, *Sas*, *Hulst*, *Gant*, and several other places was lost, the Prince of *Orange* sent to *England* to help them; *Bruges* was reconciled to the *Spaniard*, *Anion* died, and in his sickness would not admit a Priest, and was troubled much for his revolt. A high *Burguion* that liv'd at *Delf* a whole year, trayterously shot the Prince of *Orange*, who praying God to pitty his poor soul, and the poor people, died, the Murderer was executed.

executed after a terrible manner, who  
confest that one of the Prince of *Parmaes*  
Counsellors promis'd him great re-  
wards, divers places now yeelds to  
*Parma*, even *Brussels* and *Antwerpe*;  
*Morris*, *Nassaws* Son is made Governor,  
the distressed States got Queen *Eli-*  
*zabeth* of *England* to assist them on con-  
ditions to have *Flushing* and other places  
security for monies, the Queen declared  
the reasons hereof; the Earle of *Leicester*  
was accepted Governor, swore to defend  
them against the *Spaniards*; but he hin-  
dring all Traffick with *France* also,  
complaint was made against him; in  
*Spaine* all English Ships was arrested,  
and goods confiscated, many of the  
English Ships had commission from the  
Queen, and took several prizes from  
the *Spaniards*. *Parma* now going to be-  
siege *Nuys*, hang'd a Minister and two  
Captains, at *Clost*, and spoild the Town,  
a hallowed sword was brought him  
from the Pop<sup>r</sup>, with remission of sins,  
to those that should be at saying Masse;  
at its first coming: *Leicester* marcht to  
*Zutphen*, where Sir *Philip Sidney* was  
shot and died; at *Linter* it rained blood.

*Zutphen*



Zutphen where *Leceister* had left a Governor, and another place where was a *Scotts* Governor were sold to the *Spaniards*; the *King of Spains* Provinces was troubled with dearth and wolves, the States discontented (though not all) at *Leceister*, he by the *Queens* order resigned his Government; there was a Treaty between the *Queen* and *Parma*, but nothing effected, *Breda* was surpris'd for *Morris*, *Parma* died, *Arnestus* Arch Duke of *Austria* succeeded, who enter'd *Brussels*, but *Solme* prosper'd for the States in *Flanders*, and *Cramberg* in *Friesland* was yeelded to *Count William*; the Duke sent two to the States to treat, but *Groning* now yeelded to *Orange*; a Soldier once under *Morris* his guard, was executed for Treason against him, the Duke died with grief: *Albertus* Cardinall of *Austria* came in his roome, he takes *Callis* from the *French*, but Peace was quickly made, he took *Hulst* from the States, with about the loss of 5000, but *Morris* in the dead of Winter overcame the *Cardinalls* Army, slew his Generall and 2000 men, with the loss of nine of *Orange* his side; after *Groll*  
and

and divers places more yeelded to Prince *Morris*. One *Panne* that came from *Dowway* had undertaken to kill the Prince, the King of *Spaine* died, *Albertus* his Army turn'd out Minifters, and put in Priests at *Weezel*, but the States thrive at Sea by their Fleet, *Crenceur* yeelds to *Morris*, the States goe against *Flanders*; the Prince besieging *Newport*, but *Albertus* after marrying the King of *Spains* Daughter, came against the Prince, the Prince having sent a party to keep a passe, which the Dukes Army had passed before, was forc'd to fight, *Morris* lost 800 men, after the Armies engage where Sir *Francis Vere* under *Morris* utterly rooted the *Spaniards*, slaying 6000, *Morris* lost 800, but most English, *Slucegrave*, *Verke*, and divers places was after taken by the Prince, who with some English ships had the best of it in two Sea fights, in one was slain 300 of the *Spaniards*, 36 of the States, and in another 2000 *Spaniards*, and 50 of the States, but *Ostend* yeelded to the Duke, but a truce was made for 12 years.

In England Queen *Elizabeth* sets out

a Proclamation against Childrens being brought up in Popish Seminaries beyond Sea, the King of *Spain* & Pope prepare a great Army against her, but was imployd through the death of the King of *Portugal* another way; a Rebellion now broke out in *Ireland*, by the *Spaniards* instigation, the chief was slain, & 700 *Italians* yeelded themselves, the King of *France* comes to *England* about matching his brother to the Queen. A Jesuit and another was executed for Treason and Sedition, and coming from *Rome*, after by Parliament there was an Act against seducing the Queens Subjects, and saying Masse; the Scaffold one Sabbath day at the Beargarden fell down, killing some of the people: King *James* works himself out of *Dowers* hand, and pardoned him, one *Browne* writing that the Church of *England* was no true Church, and two of his followers was put to death; one *Lewis* denying the God-head of Christ was burnt; *Gowery* about to take the King again was beheaded; one *Paria* on confession of his intentions against the Queen was executed. Letters was  
taken

taken at Sea, intimating a great designe of the *Spaniards* against *England*, the Parliament made an Act for preservation of the Queen against Popish Priests, the Earle of *Northumberland* conscious of ill designes, laid violent hands upon himself.

The Queen concludes a stricter amity with the King of *Scots*; she sends a Fleet to the *West-Indies*; which return'd with great booty: *Dr Geford* and others conspire the Queens death, one his conscience terrifying, told it to Secretary *Walsingham*, and severall was executed; the *French* Embassador sets one to kill the Queen, who revealing it, the Embassador was soundly rebuked: now in 1688 the *Spaniards* invade *England* with an Navie call'd invincible of 130 Shipps, 20000 Men, 172 Ensignes 6320 bushells of Pease and Beanes, with great store of Biscate, Oyle, Bacon, Wine, and other provisions, many thousand Armes in store, with Pickaxes for Pioneers, under the Duke of *Modena*, assisted with twenty two Lords, they lost by storme three Gallies as soon as out of Sea; coming near *England*,

land, a *Fleming* inform'd the English Admirall and Sir *Francis Drake*, who quickly with what Shipps they had, put the *Spaniards* Ships to disorder, and took one with instructions in it, what the *Spaniards* should doe if they conquerd, wherein was part of their Treasure also; the *Spaniards* Anchord at *Callis*, the English send fire Ships, besmear'd with Rozume and Brimstone among them in dead of night, which made them put to Sea in confusion towards *Ireland*, which Sea being tempestuous, many of their Ships run upon sands, scarce fourteen got safe home, for which there was appointed thanksgiving to God. The *Scots* was dealt with towards entring an Army that way, but King *James* prevented it; the King married the King of *Denmarks* Daughter, *Drake* now took several places from the *Spaniard*; the Popish Lords in *Scotland* made no small stir for their Interest. And a Cardinal wrote against King *James*, but all was crusht; the Queens Physitian was put to death, for plotting her death: Balls was sent to fire the English Fleet, a Navie from

*England* takes *Cadis*, vanquish't the *Spanish* Fleet, reliev'd prisoners, the *Spaniard* answer'd it with another fleet, the greatest part of which was cast away. One *Walop* came to poyson the Queens saddle, with the benediction of a Jesuit, who would pawn his Soul for him: The Queen sent another Fleet under *Essex*, to take the *Spaniards* Indie Fleet, but stormes gave leave onely for *Essex* to returne safe, who was after sent Deputy in *Ireland* with an Army, with whom the Queen was displeas'd, and he came into *England* unlookt for, & was beheaded, at *Tyrone* in *Ireland*, & the *Spaniards* which was sent thither, by the Popes advice was all subdued: *Brute* came from *Rome* against King *James*; Priests was Proclam'd to depart the Realm; Queen *Elizabeth* dying, King *James* was proclaimed King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, several was found in a conspiracy against him, two Priests was executed, one affirming the King no King till Crown'd, the Jesuits was now banisht, but a little after the great designe of Gun-powder Treason was laid for blowing up King and Parliament,

Parliament, by putting barrels of Powder in a vault, where the Plotters went with dark Lanthorns, which was discover'd by a Messenger, carrying a letter to a wrong person; *Hawks* and others was hang'd for it.

There was another Proclamation against *Roman* Priests, and an Order that all that came from beyond Sea should take the Oath of Allegiance, which *Garrat* refusing he was executed; after the Oath was impos'd on all, now in 1612 died Prince *Henry*, whose sister married the *Palsgrave*.

The *Jews* continue hardned in their unbelief, scatterd about the world, many of them are rich and cunning Merchants, but enjoy not Land or Magistracy; in some places they are admitted with their Synagogues in other places, only to trade, but in *Spain* and elsewhere, if they be known, they lose life and estate, but if they cannot get enough to transport themselves, they seem to live and die Christians. About this time Ninety thousand *Moros* was driven out of *Spain*.

*Mathias*, In his time great warrs was



between the Duke of *Austria*, who by conditions from the Emperor, was K. of *Bohemia*, also with the Protestant people of *Bohemia*, upon the account of Religion; *Mathias* reigned but about 6 years.

*Ferdinand* the second, what remarkable in and after his time, he vigorously prosecuted the war with the *Bohemian* Protestants. *Frederick* Elector Palatine K. of *Bohemia* Brother to K. *Charles* of Engl. K. of *Bohemia*, was in Fight under *Prague*, overcome and fled to *Holland*; the *Bohemian* Provinces now returning to the obedience of the Emperor; who restor'd the Jesuits in *Prague*; several other places yeelded also to the Emperor. *Breda* was taken by the *Spaniard*. *Rochell* now calls forth the English, who under the Duke of *Buckingham* with about 120 Ships possessed the Island of *Ree*, all but the Castle, but sucker coming from the King of *France*, they was driven out again, the King after besieges *Rochell*, which brought to extremity yeelded, and was turn'd to a kind of Village. *Gustavus* King of *Swethland*, and the *Lutheran* Princes gave the Catholick Army under *Tillie* a great blow, slaying  
near

near 10000. The *Swedes* subdued all *Franconie*, the *Saxon* also a friend of the *Sweede* invaded *Bohemia*, and also *Prague*, the *Swedes* went through *Alsatia* and *Bavaria*, but some of the Imperial Princes desire the King of *Frances* aide; *Vulsteine* now Captaine of the Catholicks recovers *Prague*, and at *Lutzen* fights with the *Sweede* two daies, in which the King was slain, the Chancellor still undertook the war, the Duke of *Bavaria* was now the Commander of the Emperors party, several fights passed, *Frankford* was taken two or three times, and *Luna* four times, the Emperor displac'd his general, made his son the King of *Hungarie*, who took *Hedleburgh*, *Spain* assists him, he takes also several townes in lower *Franconie*; the *Sweeds* confer with the Protestants, the Duke of *Newburgh* desires to be Newter, for which the *Sweede* after afflicts him.

The *Dutch* in the *West-Indies*; take 2 Ships with sixty Tunne of gold, and at *Ginnie* 1044 pound waite of gold; and bring the Island of *Pacunia* under their yoke: In the *East-Indies* they took seaven Ships, possess the best Island for

Salt, also *Paraibus*, in *Poland* the King could not assist the Emperor, because the States which chose him would not consent.

In *England* now was a great fire on *London-bridge*, the winde turning suddenly from *Thames-streete*, where much Pitch and Tarr was. *Atur* Noy set on foot Ship-money, and now was several Patents of Commodities granted, *Hambden* had a Tryal with the King about Shipmoney.

The *Sweeds* beats the Emperor.

In *England* *Prin* wrote against Stage-plays, and *Burt* wrote against Bishops, who were censured in *Star-Chamber*, loosing their eares, and was exild: The *Scots* now refused to admit of the *Liturgie* and Bishops.

The *Spaniard* punish the *Dutch* at *Dunkirk*, but the *Dutch* Admiral *Trump* so beat the *Spanish* Fleet, that fifteen scarce escap'd of fifty Ships.

The *Scots* raise an Army to prevent any to hinder them of what they engage for; the King marches to them, the *Scots* declare they intend not the least hurt to the King, the *English* refusing to fight

fight the Scots, they had good conditions; the Palatinate receiving help from the King of England, takes in *Westphalia*, but the Emperor *Ferdinand* the second scatters his forces, takes his brother *Rupert*, who getting his liberty goes to help his unkle against the Parliaments forces.

In *May* 1630 the Merchants of *London* sent the Ship *Salutation* for *Green-land*, arived there in *June*, following with two other Ships, all commanded by Captain *Goodlier*; the Ship where the Captain was meeting with store of Whales, sent for the *Salutation* to take in part of the *Trane Oyle*, as they went, meeting with cross winds, the Master sent eight men a shore to kill Venison, who took with them a brace of doggs, A Snaphance, two Lances, and a Tinderbox, they quickly laid fourteen Deare on the ground, and then rested, the next day being fogie, and the Ice keeping their Ship off the Coast, they hauled towards *Green-harbor*; intending to stay aboard a Ship there, till their own came, in the way they killed eight Deare more, but coming laden to *Green-harbor*, they

found the Ship departed, upon which having but three daies limited for their departure out of the Country, they cast much Venison out of the Shallop, and hasted towards *Bellsonnd* to their Captain, but a fog increasing, and they having no compasse, they wandred till the Ships there was gone, which filled them with astonishment, knowing none ever inhabited those clymates, nor would undertake for any rewards to winter in those parts, though allowed great provisions; yea, they; had heard that Malefactors chose rather to returne to satisfie the Law, then (after they had viewd the desolateness of the place) be pardoned to stay there one winter; they remembred also that there was nine men formerly left there, who was devoured by the Bears, they wanted cloaths, food, and a house to keep themselves from the extremiry of cold, they went again towards *Green-harbor* to kill Venison for winter, the first day they killd seaven, after twelve more Deare, and finding another Shallop left behind there, they laded it with graves of Whales, and  
with

with the food in their<sup>l</sup> own they hasted to their Tent at *Bell-sound*; in their way they were forced to stay at *Bottel-Cove*, where the winde blowing hard, and Anchor coming home, their Shallop sunk, and wet their provision, upon which they run into the high wrought Sea, to their Shallops, to save the rest of their provision, and they brought their Shallops to shore, and took the Venison swimming, and got to *Bell-sound*; the Tent there was built of Timber and boards, and covered with Flemish tiles, the use of it was for the Coopers to make Casks to put in Traine oyle; they took down an other little Tent where the Oyle used to be made, to make a Tent within the great one, they found also four Hogsheads of Lime, which mingled with sand made mortar, which they had much adoe to keep from freezing, they rais'd a wall of one brick thickness against the inward planks of the great Tent, but the bricks failing, they nayled the other sides with boards, their Chimnie whence was their light, was four foot high, sealing all very close; their beds were Deare skins, they stowed  
seaven

seven old Shallops, two Coffers, breaking them for fire, now having scarce any day ; they spied two Sea horses a sleepe on Ice, and with an harping Iron slew them, and roasted and ate them, but the nights and cold increasing, they perceiv'd their provision short, and so stinted to one meal a day, and to fast a Wensdays, only to eat graves or fritters of the Whales, a loathsome meat, their cloathes torne, they made thread of rope yarn, and needles of Whale-bone, but their Whale-graves grew mouldie, and they found that their Bear and Venison could not afford them five meales a week; from the fourteenth of *October*, to the second of *February*, they never saw the Sun peepe above the Horizon, not knowing day from night, but the Moon as in *England*, but they made a Lamp of some Sheet lead, they found in the Coopers Tent, and some Oyle and rope yarn; in *January* when a dusky light appeared, it was so cold as it raised Blisters on their flesh, after this they melted the snow with hot Irons for water, and with Pickaxes broake the Ice; about the beginning  
of



of *February* the days were about seaven hours long, but their victuals not like to last them six weeks, but they spying a Bare and Cub coming towards their Tent, went out with Lances, upon whom the great Bare greedily came, but was soon tumbled on the ground biting the snow for anger, the young one fled, this Bare served them twenty daies, but eating her liver their skins peel'd of, many more Bares came to the Tent, seaven of which they kill'd, one of them six foot high, and the dayes lengthning, several fowles resorted to them, upon which came the Foxes also, before in their burrow under the Rocks, for to catch them, they devised traps baiting them with fowles skins, which fowle they caught by making springs of Whalebone, laying them on the fleshie side of Bearskins, they roasted and ate fifty Foxes, when the weather was warm enough, to goe further and offener out, they met with divers Willcoks eggs; after came two *Hull* Ships, which sent a Shallop near the shoare, knowing men was left there, crying haie, to which one in the Tent answered hoe, and  
fo

so welcom'd the new comers with long before rotted Venison and cold water, and after were entertain'd in the *Hull Ships*; then came the *London Fleete* with Captain *Goodlier*, who refreshed them with cloathes and victualls, with whom they returned safely to the River of *Thames*. *Greene-land* is very Mountainous which all the year is cover'd with Ice and Snow, the planes in part are bare in summer, there growing neither Tree or hearbe except *Scurvey-grass* and *Sorrill*, the Sea is as barren affording no fish but *Whales*, *Seales*, *Sea-horses*, and some few small fish.

The Turk gets *Babylon* from the *Persian*, with the loss of 40000, runs his Navie to the Red Sea, to the *Cawfacke* and *Hungarie*, but the Plague about *Alepo* frighted them back.

In *England* the King disavowes the paper the *Scotts* avouched, the *Scotts* prepare to come towards *England*; the King calls a Parliament, and seeing they had little mind to raise money, he dissolved them, but the King gathered contributions of the Clergie, went with an Army to the North, where was a small skirmish, but the Lords on  
both

both sides compos'd the business, and the King calls another Parliament 1641 who get an Act not to be dissolv'd without their own consent, fall to bring such as they judged offenders to tryall, perswaded the King to consent to the condemnation of *Strafford*, which he grieved for afterward; the Parliament call in Commissioners from *Scotland*, send for *Bastwick* and *Burton* who was exiled, imprison'd the Arch Bishop of *Canterbury*; the Londoners Petition against Bishops, twelve of the Bishops leave the house, and protest, ten of which was imprison'd by the Parliament, the King takes a journie towards *Scotland*. The Irish Rebellion broak forth, where about 200000 Protestants was murdered; *Dublin* was to have been surpris'd, but discover'd by some discourse of the Lord *Mackhoone*, who was sent into *England* and hang'd, the King returnes sumptuously in *London*, exhibites Articles against six Parliament men, and came with some in Armes to *Westminster*, and entred the House himself, and demands the six Members, who was not there, upon this the people came thrung-

thrunging to *Westminster* in discontent ; and the Parliament judged their priviledges broken, the King went to *Hamp-ton* Court, people Petition that the Malitia may be put into the hands of the Parliament ; the King refuses it, and went to *Tork*, sending the Parliament word he would go over Sea against the *Irish* ; and would arme a lifeguard of 220 horse & foot ; but by letters intercepted from the Lord *Digbie* , the Parl. suspected something else , and appoint *Hotham* not to yeeld *Hull* to the King, the K. summond the Country as being in danger of the Parliament, the Parliament declared such extraordinary arming of men to be against the Laws , many of the Lords and Commons went to the King ; the Parliament sent propositions to him, who not consenting, they order money and Plate to be brought in, for Religion the King and Laws, the King did the like Proclaming against their Warrants for the Malitia, they forbid raising armes by the Kings warrant, and get an Army under *Essex*, of fourteen thousand, the King besieges *Hull* , looses twenty one men in a retreat, the King sets

sets up his Standard for men, sends for a Composure, but the Parliament would not treat till he had revokt his Proclamation, calling them Rebels, the Armies at *Edge-hill* fight, both sides took prisoners, 5000 was slaine, most of the Kings, and *Ruthe* his general a prisoner died of his wounds.

The *French* gets *Tarine* from the *Spaniards*, and many Victories, the Pirates of *Argier* take a *Spanish Ship*, valeu'd at about three hundred thousand pound. A Countryman killing a hogg before three of his Children, one of which being six years old, the other two kil'd their brother in their fathers absence, and boast of it, their Mother threw her selfe for grief in a Well, and her husband hang'd himself. The Emperor *Fard*. beheads some of his commanders for not fighting, makes peace with the Turks for twenty years.

In *England* many victories and places are got, some by the King, some by the Parliament, who rais'd excise; tried and executed *Chalanor* for a plot against them.

About this time was the revolt of *Portugall*, a place of 800 miles Circuite,

cute, 400 miles by the Sea, this once belong'd to the King of *Casteel*, and was under an Earle, whose Son gaining much from the *Moeres*, was made General, fought with five *Mahomitan* Kings, their Army being about 400 thousand, the King of *Casteel* made this Earle the first King of *Portugal*, who was confirmed by the Pope, at last the King of *Casteel* and *Portugal* fell to wars, and moreover a Cardinall coming to be King, and dying without issue, many pretending right to it, the people, the Pope also as Doner of Crownes in controversies, but the Dutcheffs of *Burgance* was supposed the true Heir, but the King of *Spaine* also pretended a title, which being supported by armes, in two battles assisted by the *French*, he subdues *Portugal*, but ruling of them hardlie by impositions, and listig yearly four thousand *Portugizes*, they was weary of the *Spanish* Government, and both Priests and People sought deliverance; the King of *Spaine* sends for the Duke of *Burgance*, Count *Oliverz* excuses his coming to Court, but assures the King of the Dukes affection, the K. makes him chief  
over

over his Malitia; the Nobility and Arch Bishops meet and tell the Duke of *Burgance*, of their desire to make him King, who seem'd to desire time to consider of it, but the business was so unanimously carried on, that on a set day by the signe of a shot from *Lisbone*, they fell on upon the guards in several places by Land and Sea, killing only one *Swise*, and threw the Kings Secretary ( their great enemy ) out of a window, and sackt his house, but in about two hours all the shops was open, and all quiet, rejoycing in their King *John*, who promis'd to run all hazards, for his Countries good; the plot took effect at the same time in other places and Castles also in the Indies, and elsewhere abroad, the *Spaniards* being quietly sent home without blood. The Lords spiritual and temporal & Commons in Parliament confirmed the King, the Marquess of *Furara* gave the oath of allegiance to the Clergie and others; the King was after Crowned by the Arch-bishop of *Lisbone*, attended with the Nobility; the King had put into his hand a Chrystall Scepter, he altered but very few officers of



State ; the Parliament would have enacted him some monies, but he rather chose to accept of the peoples benevolence, which amounted to four millions of gold, this news astonisht the Court at *Madrid*, that a Kingdome should be lost by lights and fireworks, and ever since they have continued in war with *Portugal*.

*Rome* fortified, fearing the *Spaniard*, for receiving a *Portugall* Ambassador. The Queen of *France* upon a vow to the Ladie *Lauretta* for health restored to the *Dolphin*, sends twelve hundred weight of silver, and an Image of *Jesus*. The Emperor redeemes the Image of *Marie* of the *Sweedes* with 10000 *Florenes*, after the *Sweede* fights him for 8 hours, took 289 officers, after took in eight places. *Wrangle* also beats the *Dane*, but the *Dane* makes peace with both *Sweede* & *Dutch*.

In *England* the Parliament get assistance of the *Scots*, the King by a cessation in *Ireland*, gets some thence, who were quickly broaken, but the *Scots* took in many places, weakned *Newcastles* army in the North, with whom at *Marston-More*, the Parliaments army, *Manchester*

*chester* and *Fairfax* being now made chief commanders fight, the Parliaments left wing was first worsted, but *Cromwel* who commanded under *Fairfax*, broke the Kings left wing, *Lashly* the Scot pursuing, and *Cromwel* coming about again with his horse, releev'd the left, and got the victory, took bag and baggage, and 100 Ensignes, after the Scots took *Newcastle*. In *Cornwal*, *Essex* being incompassed, the foot submitted to the King, the horse forcing their way, and escaping as they could, *Essex* flying to *Plymouth*; Propositions was sent by the Parliament to *Oxford* about Religion, *Ireland* Malitia, but nothing done, *Fairfax* is voted General, a new Army is modeld, foraigne Ambassadors sought to agree the King and Parliament. The King & Prince *Rupert* fight the new Army, routed their left wing, *Cromwel* did the like by the King, and *Skippon* weakning their foot, *Cromwel* forcing the Ks. horse to flight, the foot was taken, & 4000 brought prisoners through *London*, about 600 on both sides slain, most of the Conquerors: *Fairfax's* Army by *Crumwels* meanes, lose not an hour, takes in

many places, and *Hapton* was spoyled by *Waller* in the West: The Parliament would not accept of the Kings offers made to their Commissioners at *Uxbridge*; the Scots was to hard for *Montross*, though sometimes vexed by him, but at last they utterly overthrew him, tried and executed him.

The French take *Graveline* by a laborious siege, the great *Vizor* presents himself, arm'd before the Turke, complaining of disaffected persons, but he is stab'd; the Dutch pass through the Danish Seas whether they will or no, but a Tower giving light to Marriners being remov'd, fourteen of their ships was dashed against rocks, there was burnt at *Constantinople* 1000 houses, 15000 ware-houses.

In July 1647. The Duke of *Arots*, *Viceroy* of *Naples*, for the King of *Spaine* imposed taxes among other commodities upon fruits, upon which the people gave out mutenous words; the *Viceroy* consulted with the precincts of the City, who some of them advanc'd much money upon the gabell or tax, the noise was that if this was taken off another

another would be set upon Corne, one *Masianello* a spritely fellow of a middle stature, in a blew Wastcoat, and bare-foot, with a Marriners cap, an Anglier for little fish, advised the Fruiterers to tell the Country Fruiterers in the Market place, that they would buy no more Gabel fruit ; the next day the shopkeepers refused to buy, but one of the Citizens perswaded them to buy for the present , but *Masianello* went up and downe, cryed *avant Gabel*, Let the King of *Spain* live, and the ill Government die, many boyes and others being got together, he told them, I will free you from all your slaveries, if you will be rul'd by me, and he list'd 2000 against a Festivall, with a stick in every ones hand, upon which day the people set up a Castle of wood, and battered it down with sticks and fruit ; an Officer at the sametime threatening the Fruiterers, a Cousen of *Masianello* saying, God gives plenty, and ill Government gives dearth, through his fruite downe among the people. *Masianello* hit one of the City Officers on the breast with a stone, and cried no *Gabel* no *Gabel*; the people

increased with armes, to whom *Masaniello* said, be merry companions, this poor Fisherman shall release Naples from Tyranny; upon which the people fier'd the house with accounts, next to the Tolehouse, then the *Gabel* houses for other commodities, after above 10000 went to the *Viceroy's* Pallace with loaves of bread on their Pikes, and cried, they would be freed from all taxes, the *Viceroy* promis'd that of fruit should be wholly abolisht, and part of that of Corne, but they not satisfied, forc'd upon his lodgings through the Soldiers, but he escaped to a Church; and the Archbishop promis'd them they should be fully satisfied, but they desiring that some may be inrol'd to see this done; the *Viceroy* got to *St. Elmo's* Castle, the people now about fifty thousand disarm all guards, and routed a regiment of *Germans* going to the *Viceroy*, who sent some Lords to tell the people they should have what they desired, but they demanded the Originall of the old grants, that no new tax should be imposed without consent of the Pope, a Copic of this being brought by a Duke, they

they found a fault, and cried out they was cheated, and so imprison'd the Duke; then they went and burnt several Officers of the Custome houses, and many rich embroyderies, Pearles, precious stones, was cast into the fire, *Masianello* hanging many that kept several things to themselves, and he searched divers houses for Armes: The *Viceroy* sent an instrument to them to take off all taxes, and to pardon them, but the pardon they said was not full; the third day they went to the Secretaries house, burnt his writings, Coaches, Pictures, and Jewels of all kinds; they demanded the Tower where the bell hung to sound to war, and quickly forc'd the Soldiers out, and straitned the Castle, where the *Viceroy* was; the Arch-bishop brought the Originall, and pardon, but they cryed out, they was the Kings good Vassals; and so went on with their Malitia, & made *Masianello* their captain, who erected a place to hear Petitions: the fourth day he sent to have the Duke of *Cairvanons* house destroyd, which the people did, spoyling the Marble Statues in his garden, while a

Treaty was held, and the Instrument brought again, one *Parone* an assistant of *Masianello*, with consent of the Duke of *Matalonie* brought 500 of the *Bandati*, pretending for the people, which *Parone* would have stay together on horseback, but *Masianello* commanding them to be dispers'd among the foot, some of them shot at him, upon which they missing him, the people seized on the soldiers, and *Parones* head was cut off, who confess'd a plot of powder against the people; *Masianello* missing the Duke *Matalonie*, beheaded his brother *Caraffa*, he searcht and found much powder in vaults; now he had above 100 thousand with him arm'd, who obey'd him at a minute; he set Centinells and spies, made an order that none should goe with upper garments, least they carry armes, which the Nobility, Cardinals, and all obeyed, now the *Viceroy* assuring them they should have all their priviledges, and be accounted the Kings Children, *Masianello* went in cloath of silver, as the Archbishop advis'd him to the *Viceroy*, who embraced him, and both coming to a belcony, the people



people cried, let the King of *Spain* live, but he putring his finger to his mouth; all was silent; he punisht with death any robbery by his souldiers, and went the next day (the Streets being hung with rich Tapestry to confirme Articles) which the Officers of State swore to get the King of *Spaine* to confirm; after Musick, and the Ordinance playing, he return'd to the people pulling off his rich, and putting on his fishers cloathes, he gave the Bishop of *Severine* a paffe, and five hundred double pistols to bare his charges, after he spent a day in mirth, drinking to his hurt, the next day he insolently struck his Captaines without cause, sent for 2 Lords to come to him, who complaining to the *Viseroy*, it was thought good to perswade the people now to depend no more on *Masianello*, but the *Viseroy*, and after *Masianello* being inflam'd in Drink, playing mad tricks, was laid hold of, but escaping told the Archbishop that he now perceived the people to hate him he desired a procession to the most holy Lady for him, after a while he went into the Hall where some rush: upon him; and kild him

In *England* *Oxford* was besieged, one of the Kings last refuges, he gets out to the *Scots* Army, who receiving 400000*l.* delivers his person to the Parliament; *Oxford* yeelded some time after; the Army complaine they had not what they fought for, and they removed the King, impeached 11 Members; the Parliament passed voates against the Army, and Adjourned four daies, many members going to the Army, a preparation was making to oppose the Army, which soon vanisht at the Armys approach to *London*, the Army restored the Members that came to them, and declared they was willing to close with the King; the *Scots* desire to have him out of their hands, he was admitted to *Hampton-Court*, he refused to consent to propositions sent him, and gets privately to the Isle of *Wight*, and sends to treat at *London* with safety.

The Parliament then sends four Propositions, which the King refusing, they vote no more Adresses, which causes a rising about *Colchester*, and a great Army under *Hambleton* comes out of the North, which *Cromwell* beat; the  
Parliament

Parliament yet treat, the Army cry for Justice upon offenders, but the Parliament Vote; the Kings confessions satisfactorie, the Armie put out some Members, bring the King to *Windsor*, then the Parliament, Vote the Commons the supream Authority, make a Court to try the King, who appearing, desired to speak with both Houses, but the Court sentenc'd him to lose his head; after *Hambleton* and *Capel* lost their lives also.

The Pope warrs with the Duke of *Parma*, but being beaten, layes it to a Marquess. The *French* in fight took 6000 prisoners, and 40 great guns; and the *Spaniards* also yeelds *Ipre*; the *Tartars* and *Cossack*, over run *Poland*, took 1000 in fight, after destroyed 3000 *Jews*, 20000 natives; the *Pole* yeelds them the Ceremonies and demands they crave after quaraling againe was beaten. The *Venetian* beating the *Turks* at *Dardenel*, the Governor and three *Bashaws* was slain at *Constantinple*, on pretence of cowardize or falsness.

In *England* the Parliament Voted a Common-wealth Government, make  
Cremi-

*Cromwel*; Deputy of *Ireland*, the young King comes over Sea by agreement into *Scotland*, & is Crown'd by them; *Fairfax* refus'd to goe against the *Scots*; but *Cromwel* was Voted General, who at *Dunbar* with a weake sickly Army overthrow the *Scots*, took 15000 Armes; Kings, Bishops, and banisht persons Lands was sold, mony was Coined with the States Armes; & *Edinburgh* yeilded.

In *Holland*, the Prince of *Orange* attempted to seize *Amsterdam* by horse and foot, coming in the night, but it was frustrated by Post letters, giving knowledge, and the *Sluces* let open. A civil war overspread *France*, by some Princes standing up for the servile people therein; Cardinal *Mazarine* was banisht, but after the stir he was admitted, and *Condé* flited; the *Venetian* in the haven of *Pogio* takes from the Turk 72 Oaregallies, 18 other ships, and 60 laden, also a Bushaw, and 7000 men, all with the loss of 9 men upon which the Turk brings the Christians to whips and chains but by the *French* Orator appeased him, but he stops English Ships, comes again, but the *Venetian* slew 1500.

This

This year the *Sulton* had seaven sons in one moneth borne to him.

The King of *Brittain* gets a great Army in *Scotland*, but some English landing at *Queens Ferre*, beat a party of the *Scots*. of about 4000; and took *Birtwood*; the King steered towards *Worcester* with about 15000 the *Presbyterian* joynd with the Northern Army, and *Love* taken at a meeting in *London*, was after beheaded by a high Court of Justice; the King was Proclam'd King of great *Brittain* at *Worcester*, *Cromwell* leaving *Monck* in *Scotland*, halted to *Worcester*, where several forces met him, after he had with a sharp conflict gain'd a pass over *Severn* and *Powick* bridge, overthrew the *Scots*, who fought stoutly, then he run into the Towne killing in the streets and elsewhere about 3000, took 6000, *Hambleton* dying of his wounds, the King got into an Oake in a wood, 500 *l.* was offered to any that should detect him, but cutting his hair and disguis'd in habit, he with the assistance of a Lady got beyond Sea; the Earle of *Darby* who had got about 1400 was routed by *Lilburnes* Regiment,

ment; and after beheaded, many of the Nobility in *Scotland* was apprehended; the Parliament reward *Cromwel*, make an Act of Navigation, which enrageth the *Dutch*.

In *France*, *Condé* armes, could not be appeased, who with the Parliament of *Paris* urg'd the Decree against Cardinal *Mazarine*; the Cardinall with Armes opposeth him by the Kings order.

The English fight with the *Dutch* at Sea, for refusing to strike the Topsail, and to allow the tenth herring; while an Ambassador from *Holland*, and a Treaty was at *London*, *Trump* came with 42 sail towards the Brittish Sea, where he lost one and forty men by the English, after which follow'd several more fights, in one of which *Trump* was slaine, above 20 men of War sunk, 1000 prisoners. About this time the *French* going to relieve *Dunkirk*, was by the English, by reason of the best men taking English Ships by the Kings Commission scatterd, and *Dunkirk* yeelded to the *Spaniard*; *Cromwel* dissolved the Parliament, fearing their too long sitting, declared a Counsell of State,  
nomina-

nominated a Parliament, many of  
 which being high for Tythes, and against *Ties*  
 toleration, the other part incens'd went  
 out of the house with the Speaker, de-  
 livering their receiv'd power into the  
 hands of *Cromwel*, who the Officers  
 of the Army made Protector, with a  
 Council of 21 who made peace with  
 the *Dutch*, put the Papists in *Ireland* all  
 to one Province. *Powel* and *Gerrard*  
 was executed for a plot to sease the  
 guards; he summons another Parlia-  
 ment, agreeing with the Sheriffs that  
 they should not alter the Government,  
 reserving liberty to Adjourn them at  
 such a time, after which he dissolved  
 them, broke with *Spaine*, sent an Ar-  
 my to *Hispaniola*, who grew faint when  
 they landed, and was easily repulsed,  
 but after seased *Jamaica* Island. There was  
 several risings now in *Armes*; *Penruduck*  
 and others was executed, *Cromwel* ap-  
 pointed Major Generals in the Coun-  
 tries, who took the tenth part of the  
 Estates of those that assisted the King;  
*Cromwel* makes a peace with the *French*,  
 that they exclude the King of *Eng-*  
*land*.

*Condie*



Condie for hatred of *Cardinall Mazarine*, falls from the *French* Court and joynd with the *Spaniard*. The *Moscovite* falls upon the *Pole*, upon matter of honour, the *Pole* desired the *Swed*s assistance, upon which he would not lay any claime more to *Swedeland*; the *Queen* of *Swedeland* reigned up her *Crown* to her *Cousen*, and was by the *Popes* *Nuntio* in the *Duke* of *Tyrolls* Country, upon her owning the *Catholick* Religion, with a deal of *Pomp* and ceremonies absolv'd of all her sins. At *Cullen* in *Germany* many was distraind for not strowing flowers on a *Sacrament* day. *Colonell Doylie* wrote of the good condition of *Iamaica*; the *English* hd surpris'd there 6000 *Spaniards* who had hid themselves.

In the *Magulls* Country there is a City call'd *Nagracus*, where there is a *Chappell* pav'd of *Plate* of pure gold, where is plac'd an *Idoll* call'd *Matta*, visited yearly by thousands of *Indians*, who cut off part of their tongues to offer in sacrifice to it. Also in the same *Provinc* they goe to *Iallamack*, where out of cold springs, and hard *Rocks* are daily

daily seen uncessant eruptions of fire, before which they fall downe and Worship.

In the year 1655. the Duke of Saxony condemn'd a man for stealing a Deer, to be bound in chaines upon a Stag, his feet fast under the beasts belly, with an Iron Chain soldered, and his hand also in the same manner chained to the hornes, and so set loose to run away with him; the Stag having run near a hundred English miles, upon a direct line, in twenty six hours time, coming near some waggoners who came out of *Silesia*, fell downe, wherefore the poor man sitting on his back, told them the business, and earnestly begged of them to shoot him, to put him out of his pain, but they durst not, fearing the Duke; in the mean time the Stag getting up run away with all his might, so the miseries that poor creatures undergone, if the Stag killed him not in running, cannot be expressed.

In *England* the Protector calls another Parliament, who would have made him King, but he could not take it upon him: The English Fleet much

H

spoyl'd

spoyl'd the *Spanish Indian* silver [Fleet. Sir *Henry Slingsby*, and Dr. *Hewit* was now beheaded for a conspiracy.

*Cromwell* according to agreement with the King of *France*, sent over into *Flanders* 6000 foot, which did the *French* great service in taking *Mountmedi*, St. *Venant*, and the fort of *Mardike*: Now the King of *England* had 2000 *English*, *Scots*, and *Irish* unimployed, which the King of *Spaine* with consent sends with some others commanded by the Duke of *York* to assault *Mardike*, but they after six houres conflict was forc'd to retire, upon which the *English* and *French* traitly besieged *Dunkirk*; to oppose them, the Dukes of *Austria*, and *York*, and *Condé* assembled 16000 horse and foot; 300 *English* foot gave the first onset, who routing the *Spanish* foot, the horse fled, and the *French* pursued them, till the Duke of *York* resisted, but he was overpower'd, and 2000 of the *Spaniards* side was prisoners: after which, the Governor of *Dunkirk*, the Marquess of *Leda* being slaine in a sallic, *Dunkirk* was surrendred upon conditions, and by the King of *France* and Cardinal in person,

person, put into the hands of the English.

About this time the Protestants of *Piedmont* was by their Duke of *Savoy*, through the instigation of the Priests, cruelly forc'd into the woods; the Protestants in many parts, especially *England*, contributed largely to them, and at last *Cromwell* Protector of *England* got the King of *France* to mediate with the Duke for peace with them.

The *Swede* gathers a great Army, having made a league with *Brandenburgh* comes into the *Poles* Country, taking divers places as far as *Wsee* without a blow; the *Pole* rendezvous 36 miles from *Warsow*, had a hallowed sword sent him, but the *Swede* giving him a great overthrow, the King of *Poland* fled to *Cracovia*, which yeelded to the *Swede*; and the *Pole* fled towards *Hungarie*. An Envoy came from the King of *Polands* Standardbarer, in his name, and other of the Nobility, that seeing their King was fled out of his Country, they submitted to the King of *Swedeland* as their Sovereign. *Elbin* yeelded, and the King of *Swed.* made his

Chancellor Governor of *Prussia*; the *Swede* followed the King of *Poland* in *Silesia*, beates him, taking seaven Standards, and sends to block up *Danzick*, givesthe *Pole* a great overthrow at *Warsovia*, and now when the *Pole* in a manner lost all, the *Moscovite* comes into *Liefland* against the *Swede*, & besieges *Riga*, and the Emperor of *Germany* became the *Swedes* open enemy; the *Dane* also came against him by Sea and Land, and besieged *Bremervorden*, from whence (the *Swede* coming) quickly drove him to *Intland*, the *Swede* goes then to *Hulsten*, also takes *Fredericks Ode*, after by the frost gets *Funen Island*, the *Poles* now took *Lissa*, destroyed many Protestants, went into *Prussia* to *Thorn*: the *Swede* and *Dane* make peace; an Envoy came to the *Swede* from *Cromwell* Protector of *England*, to assure him the *Swedes* enemies should be his enemies.

The pretended Lord Protector of *England* with fourteen daies sickness died, the *Dutch* demanded of the *Portugall* the Isle of *St. Thomas*, & commerce with *Brazeel*. The *Turk* demands double custome of the Christians at *Ierusalem*. The

The *French* and some *English* enter *Ostend* on a surprise, but are beaten out.

The *Swede* returne upon the *Dane*, get into *Zealand*, and besiege *Copenhagen* where was the King and Nobles of *Denmark*. *Corenburgh* Castle was yeelded to the *Swede*; the *Dane* in a sally had 1500 disperst; the *Dutch* fought for the *Dane* near *Shoven*, where they lost eight Ships, 100 men, with *Wittie Wittens* that died of his wounds, the *Swede* only loosing two Ships, but attempting to storm *Copenhagen* lost many valorous Officers and Soldiers, in the tedious time of the Legure; the King of *Swedeland* fell sick and died, advising his Counsell to peace.

The K. of *France* marries the K. of *Spains* daughter, & concludes a peace, who had been long enemies. Embassadors come to the King of *England* from *France*, *Venice*, *Holland*, to desire Amity; & Peace is supposed to be between *England* and *Spaine*; war being made only by *Cromwel*.

The *Turks* with an Army of 80 thousand *Tatrars* now marches towards *Germany*, subdues *Transilvania*, places *Soloni Gáber* Prince, carries away many thousand Christians Captives. King

King *Charles* the Second of *England*,  
his Restoration.

*Richard Cromwell* immediately after his Fathers death, was by the Council Proclaimed the Lord Protector, who not long after summond a Parliament, which was very ready to settle the Government by a single person; but in their proceedings, being much for Tythes, settling the Church, and the Presbyterial Ministrie, without the liberty others expected, the Officers of the Army in consultation with some others, resolve to bring again the Government to a Commonwealth, which *Richard*, Colonel *Goff* and others sought to oppose, by drawing forces together; who presently instead of fighting with, run to *Desboroughs* and *Lamberts* party, then the Officers of the Army put out the Parliament, dethron'd *Richard* also, the Soldiers in *Ireland* falling in with those in *England*, *Henry Cromwell* is deprived of his Deputyship, then the Army bring in the remaining part of the long Parliament of the year 41 ex-  
cluding



cluding the secluded Members still, who  
preently place all Officers for a Com-  
monwealth, put out others, but people  
being now weary of the tollings of Go-  
vernment inclin'd to armes; Sir *George*  
*Booth* appeard with an Army of above  
6000, but the Parliament sent *Lambert*  
who subdued him, he endeavouring to  
escape in womens apparel was ta-  
ken prisoner; the Parliament upon  
*Lamberts* retorne gave him 1000 pound;  
not long after *Lamberts* and *Desboroughs*  
friends in the Army Petition to the  
Parliament for a general, for which (the  
Parl. percieving a single person againe  
aim'd at) put out *Lambert*, *Desborough*,  
and seaven Officers of the Army more;  
Colonell *Mortie* guarding the Parlia-  
ment, *Lambert* with a party stops their  
going to the house, *Mortie* requires their  
admission, they stood one against ano-  
ther with their guns cockt, ready to  
fight, but the Counsell of State, per-  
ceiving that the Soldiers would all be of  
*Lamberts* side, ordered the guards to goe  
home; the Parliament sitting no more,  
the Officers of the Army at *Walsingford*  
house, make *Fleetwood* General, *Lambert*

Lieutenant General, *Desborough* Major-Generall of the horse, and *Monk* of the foot, and created a Committee of Safety; but upon dissatisfaction, by letters *Monk* complain'd of their turning out the Parliament; *Lambert* goes with an Army of 10000 against him, *Monk* sent Commissioners to treat at *London*, but on their returne being not satisfied with what his Commissioners had done; he marching towards *England* desired another Treaty at *Newcastle*, and call'd a convention in *Scotland*, who assisted him in his motion.

*Hazlerig* and *Morley* seafe on *Portsmouth*, with whom many of the Soldiers joyn'd, for the Parliament and the Navie also declare against *Lambert*, the Soldiers about *London* fell in also for the Parliament, the Parl. now sitting; *Lamberts* Army, deserted him; *Monk* marches towards *London*, the Counties and *London* by Commissioners hinted their desire privately to him, the Parliament sent Commissioners to him, who satisfied the Parliament in him, he gave uncertain hopes by his carriage and letters to all, but promis'd he would be  
for

for the Parliament, and against *Lambert*; the Parliament entertain him coming to *London*, and grant his desire that the old soldiers may goe out of *London*, of which City the Common Council not long after Vote to pay no more taxes without a free Parliament, upon which the Parliament imprison some, and ordered *Monck* to pull down the gates, *Monck* his Commission being within a day or two out, draws up his forces by *Morefields*, came into the City, telling them his intentions; and writ a letter to the House about filling them up, but they tedious in the qualifications of Members, the Members formerly secluded pressing *Monck*, he admitted them to sit, who made *Monck* General, released Sir *George Booth*, appointed a Council of State to govern till a new Parliament came as they had provided, and so dissolved themselves; the Parliament assembled, the Lords also sate, who, as also the General receiv'd letters from the King at *Breda*, about a general pardon and liberty, the Parliament invite the King to returne to his Kingdoms, ordered General *Montague* to attend his commands,

commands, Proclaimed him sumptuously in *London*, and sent divers Lords and Commons, and of *London* severall Aldermen and others goe beyond Sea to him; the King ariving, General *Monk* met him at *Dover*; who kneeling to kiss the Kings hand, the King took him up into his Coach; at *Canterbury*, the Majestrates presented the King with a cup of Gold; Major General *Browne*, and the Lord Major with divers Citizens with Gold Chaines; went to bring him into *London*, where rich Tapestry was hung out; with the Companies Streamers, and the Conduits run with Wine; at *White-Hall* the Speakers of both Houses congratuled his well coming home to his Throne; and the King assuring them that they should not be more ready to ask what is fitting, then he to grant, it retired to his lodgings.

The Parliament proceeded on an Act of Indempnity; the King makes Proclamation for all those to come in that had a hand in his fathers death, at last, the Act pass to pardon all but the Kings Judges, and those that came in upon the Kings Proclamation not be executed

executed without the Parliaments consent; after which all in possession was tried, *Harrison, Scot, Scroop, Peters, Jones, Carie*, and others was hang'd and quartered. *Martin, Titchburne, Lilburn, Pennington*, and others that came in reserved in the Tower, *Okey, Holland, Hewson, Lile, Goffe, Whalie*, was never taken; the Parliament having also past an A. Ct for disbanding the Army, one for *Rolomon*, and about twenty more, the King in his speech at dissolving them, call'd them a healing Parliament. In *London* about seventy persons rose in armes one night to pull down the Monarks of the earth; as Antichristian, who meeting with resistance, fled to a wood, yet came two dayes after earlie in the morning when the City guards was fivetimes stronger, but was soon scatterd, but above twenty kill'd first and last, most themselves, and those who were taken was tried and hang'd. The King sends out writs for another Parliament, before they met, he was Crown'd, making General *Monk* Duke of *Albemarle*, *Mountague* Earl of *Sandwich*, *Hollis*, Sir *George Booth*, & others Barons, the first day of Coronation besides

sides the Judges, the Nobles rode from the Tower before the King in rich gilt embroidered Sutes of apparel & horse-trappings, with rich Pages and Liveries; the second day the Peers went on foot from *Westminster-Hall* to the *Abby*, Barrons, Viscounts, Earles, Marquesses, Dukes, with their Robes, and distinct Coronets, some of the Bishops in rich Copes; after assembled the Kings second Parliament, who passed an Act to confirm several Acts of the former Parliament, who was not summoned by the Kings writts, news came of the tryall & execution of the Marq; of *Argile*, & *Gouthrie* a Minister in *Scotland*: The Parliament of *England* passing an Act for the preservation of the King, and another for a free present of monies, another for repealing an Act for disabling persons in holy Orders, to exercise Temporal jurisdiction, & several other Acts, & proceeded on an Act about conformity, & using the common prayer, was adjourn'd 3 months; about 7 weeks after a Proclamation was made in the Kings name for establishing Bishops in *Scotland*, another for appointing the money Stampt with the Cross and

and Harp, the States Armes, in the time of the late Commonwealth, to be brought to the Mint for other money, allowing for Coinage.

Collonell *Hewson* one of the Kings Judges, died in *Holland*.

In *October 1661*. *Malaga* was visited with a raine that swelled to such a height that it carried away whole Bridges of Brick and Stone, whole houses with the people in them, and abundance of wood and other materials were driven into the Sea; and a part of the City wall was overthrown, the houses spoild were about twelve hundred, the people that perished thirteen hundred, the damage of Oyle, Wine, and Rasons and otherwise, to the value of about three millions of Gold.

About the same time at *St. Malo* hapned ( its uncertain how ) a fire which burnt three dayes, and consumed three hundred houses.

About this same time the *Spanish* and *French* Embassadors Coaches skirmishing for precedency, at their attendance, of a *Swede* Embassador through *London*, the



the *Spaniard* getting the better, and about five of the *French* slaine, the King of *France* sent to the Court of *Spaine* for satisfaction, but receiving little, and the Marquels of *Cartena* being informed of the *French* Commissioners not proceeding in the limits according to the new peace, took *Rantie*, but the Governor of *Aras* by a small fight, many being wounded, regained the former post, but the King of *Spain* sending a great present to his Daughter the Queen of *France*, and the new borne *Dolphin*. The King of *France* resented this gift so kindly as that he declared there should be no war, but wrote thanks to his Catholick Majesty, for the twelve *China* dishes and Diamonds sent to the Queen and *Dolphin* worth 50000 Crownes; but the Prince of *Spaine* now died notwithstanding the body of *St. Diego* was brought from *Lizna* to his Chamber, who as one wisely or other wisely observes, hath done great cures for the Princes of *Spaine*.

About this time the *Turks* pretended to the Emperor of *Germany* if he beleeve

beleevē it that he will come no further then *Transylvania*, and is ready to make peace with the Emperor: its supposed only because he finds the Christians gathering so great strength against him, that he had better then to come on towards *Germany*, join with the confederate rebellious Army of the Popish Subjects against their King, and make shure if he can that Kingdome.

In *England* King *Charles* the Second being sure to the *Infanta* of *Portugall*, she is generally pray'd for in the Churches under the name of Queen *Catherine*.

In *Spaine* there is a Prince borne to Comfort against the loss of the new diseased Prince.

In *England* the King appoints several learned persons of the Episcopall and Presbyterian persuasions to reveiw the Liturgie, who after long debating about the Common Prayer and Ceremonies, come no nearer one another then at the beginning.

The Confederate Army in *Poland* under their Marshall *Lurmboskie* have sent

sent Articles to the King of *Poland*, that they intend not to imploy their Arms against the King or Country, but against the Usurpers of publick liberty: and secondly, do exhort the King and Gentry to defend themselves. Thirdly, that the Estates of the Gentry shall be freed from Winter quarters. Fourthly, the confederates will deliver up to the King, those that have administred the Kings rev. new, who have been nought but thieves: Fifthly, all taxes agreed on by the Country, are not to come to the King, but to their use. Sixtly, They will deprive Prince *Radzavill* of all his Lands except *Beirfew* and *Keidaw*, and they will have Collonell *Bremer* and *Remer* calld to give an account why they delivered *Mitow* to the Duke of *Curland*: Seaventhly, the confederates if their be no necessity will not be oblig'd to keep the Camp longer then *Martins Masse*. Eightly, if peace be not concluded according to the confederates wishes then they shall have power to agree upon a cessation of Armes; But the King of *Poland* will rather use all means to

to subdue the confederates, then to con-  
descend to such demands.

In *England*, on the twentieth of *November* 1661. the Parliament comes again to *Westminster*, after their three moneths Adjournment, when sat with the Lords in their house, the Bishops of *England*, as of old, who went first into the Painted Chamber, and put on lawn sleeves on their black silk Gownes, and their scarlet Robes fac'd with rich white fur, after that black Capps, and so went into the house, and took their places, several of the Lords congratulating them, their coming thither; after this his Majesty came by barge with Trumpets sounding from *Whitehall* to *Westminster*, where being seated with his Imperiall Crown on his head in the house of Peers, the Commons coming thither with their Speaker, the King presented them with their ensuing Speech.

*My Lords and Gentlemen of the  
House of Commons.*

I Know the Visit I make you this day  
is not necessary, is not of course; yet  
if there were no more in it, it would  
I not

not be strange that I come to see what you and I have so long desired to see, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of *England* met together, to Consult for the Peace and safety of Church and State, by which Parliaments are restored to their Primitive Lustre and Integrity : I do heartily congratulate with you for this day. But, *My Lords and Gentlemen*, as My coming hither at this time is somewhat extraordinary ; so, the truth is, the occasion of My coming is more extraordinary ; it is to say something to you on My own behalf, to ask somewhat of you for My Self, which is more then I have done of you, or of those who met here before you, since My coming into *England* : I needed not have done it Then, and upon My Conscience I need not do it Now ; they did, and you do upon all occasions express so great an affection and care of all that concerns Me, that I may very well refer both the matter and manner of your doing any thing for Me,

Me, to your own Wisdoms and Kindness ; And indeed, if I did think that what I am to say to you now, did alone, or did most concern My self ; if the uneasie condition I am in, if the Straits and Necessities I am to struggle with , did not manifestly relate to the publique Peace and Safety, more then to My own particular, otherwise then as I am concerned in the Publique, I should not give you this trouble this day ; I can bear My Necessities which meerly relate to My self , with Patience enough.

*Mr. Speaker, and you Gentlemen of the House of Commons,* I do not now importune you to make more haste in the settling the constant Revenue of the Crown, then is agreeable to the Method you propose to your selves, to desire you seriously to consider the insupportable Weight that lyes upon it, the Obligations it lyeth under, to provide for the Interest, Honour and Security of the Nation , in another proportion, then in any former times

it hath been obliged to : I know well you have very affectionately and worthily taken all this into your Thoughts, and will proceed in it with as much Expedition as I can reasonably wish ; But I come to put you in minde of the Crying Debts which do every day call upon Me, of some necessary Provisions, which are to be made without delay for the very Safety of the Kingdom, of the great sums of Money that should be ready to discharge the several Fleets when they come home, and for the necessary preparations that are to be made for the setting out new Fleets to Sea against the Spring ; that Revenue being already anticipated upon as important Services, which should be assigned to those Preparations ; These are the pressing Occasions which I am forced to recommend to you with all possible Earnestness, and do Conjure you to provide for as speedily as is possible, and in such a manner as may give Us security at Home, and some reputation Abroad. I make this  
Discourse



to you with some Confidence, because I am very willing and desirous that you should thoroughly examine, whether these necessities I mention be Real or Imaginary, or whether they are fallen upon Us by My fault, My own ill Managery, or Excesses, and provide for them accordingly. I am very willing that you make a full Inspection into My Revenue, as well the Disbursements as Receipts; and if you finde it hath been ill managed by any corruption in the Officers I trust, or by My own Unthriftiness, I shall take the Information and Advice you shall give Me very kindly; I say, If you finde it; For, I would not have you believe any loose Discourses, how confidently soever urged, of giving away Fourscore thousand pounds in a Morning, and many other Extravagancies of that kinde. I have much more reason to be sorry that I have not to Reward those who have ever faithfully served the King My Father, and My Self, then ashamed of any Bounty

I have exercised towards any man  
*My Lords and Gentlemen,* I am sorry  
to finde that the general Temper  
and Affections of the Nation are  
not so well composed, as I hoped  
they would have been, after so sig-  
nall blessings from God Almighty  
upon Us all, and after so great In-  
dulgence and Condescensions from  
Me towards all Interests, There are  
many wicked Instruments still as  
active as ever, who labor night and  
day to disturb the Publick Peace, and  
to make all People jealous of each  
other: It will be worthy of your  
Care and Vigilance to provide proper  
Remedies for the Diseases of that kinde;  
and if you find new Diseases, you must  
study new Remedies. Let Us not be  
discouraged, if We help one another,  
We shall with Gods blessing master  
all Our difficulties: Those which  
concern Matters of Religion, I con-  
fess to you, are too hard for Me, and  
therefore I do commend them to  
your Care and Deliberation which  
can best provide for them. I shall  
not

not need to recommend, or put you in minde of the good correspondence that ought to be kept between you, for the good of your selves and Me, and the whole Kingdom; and I may tell you, It is very necessary for Us all: You will finde, whoever doth not love Me, doth not love you; and they who have no Reverence for you, have little kindness for Me. Therefore I pray let us adhere fast to each other, and then We shall, with the help of God, in a short time, perswade, or oblige all men to that Submission and Obedience to the Law, as may constitute a full measure of happinesse to Prince and People, and perswade Our Neighbors to that esteem and value they have formerly had for Us.

The next day after the Speech, the Parliament Voted Twelve hundred thousand pounds to be speedily rais'd; and ordered the pretended Judges of the late King to be brought

before them, to show what cause  
they can, why they should not be  
executed, who generally alledged no-  
thing but the Kings Proclamation.

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**FINIS.**

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*Short Stories escaping the  
Book.*

THE Emperors of *Constantinople* on their Coronation day, had a Mason to present to them Marble Stones, using these words,

Choose Mighty Sir under which of these Stones,

Your pleasure is ere long to lay your Bones.

*Panopion* flying, his Bondman chang'd apparrell with him, and lay down in his bed; willingly yeelding the Soldiers should slay him (as they did) for his Master.

A Court *Parasite* commending the Emperor *Sigismund* to his face, the Emperor gave him a sound box on the ear.

IN

In *China* they use to whip their Gods, if they help them not when they pray unto them.

*Francis* King of *France* consulting how to lead his Army over the *Alps*, his Fool sprang from a Corner, saying, rather take care how you shall bring your Army back againe.

The *Romans* ready to joyne battle with the *Albanes*, three Champions was chose on both sides (to avoid bloodshed) to end the battel, two of the *Romans* being slaine, the other fled, but the three *Albanes* pursuing him slowly by reason of their wounds, and being at a distance from one another, he returned and slew one after another, so the day fell to the *Romans*.

*Solon* was so humble, as he could not by the *Athenians* and friends be persuaded to accept of the honour of Sovereignty.

The *Cretans* brought up their sons from their youth in difficult labors to prevent idleness *Scandenberg* used to sleep but two hours in a night.

*Mithri-*

*Mithridates* King of *Pontus* kil'd his Mother, Brother, Three Sons and three Daughters to get the Crowne, who was after slaine by another Son.

*Alexander* most ingratfully in a Feast slew *Clitus* whose mother had been his nurse, and who a little before saved *Alexanders* life: and *Mulcasses* King of *Tunis* tortured to death *Mesjar*, and *Maniset*, by whose meanes he had obtaind the Kingdom, grieving to see them alive, to whom he was so much beholding.

*Vortigar* King of the *Brittains*, being in Wine was insnared by the Daughter of *Hengist* the *Saxon*, to the undoing of the *Brittish* Nation.

*Lewis* King of *France* used three dayes in a week publicly to hear grievances, and right the wrongs of his people.

The King of *Poland* when his servant lost his hand in the warrs, he sent him a golden hand.

Two of *Dr. Uskers* Aunts was blind from the Cradle, and never saw Letter,



Letter, yet taught him to read, and could repeat any part of the Bible.

When many Turks in assaulding *Alba Regalin* had got upon a fort, a *Hungarian* woman thrust in among the soldiers, and with a Scithe struck off two Turks heads, which so incouraged the soldiers, that the Turks was repeled.

The Daughter of *Tarpi* betraying her Father, and Tower that he was Governor of, to the King of *Sabins*, for all the *Sabin* soldiers wore upon their left arme, aiming at their bracelets, coming for her reward, King *Tatius* ordered the soldiers to throw bracelets and shields both from their armes upon her, and so crushed her to death.

Among the Turks, the grand Signeur is not excepted from a trade. *Ma-homet* the great made wooden spoons; another *Sulton* made notches for Bows. The *Egyptians* made a law that those which could not show how they liv'd should be put to death.

King *Perfes* being overcome by *Emelias*, grew into such passion as to slay  
two

two of his Nobles that came to comfort him.

A *German* falling into the hands of Theeves, said to a company of Crows, you are witnesses of my death, the Theeves three years after being merry together, seeing some Crows, said, yonder be the witnesses of our Murther, which words overheard, they was examined and executed.

In the *East-India* they use to sing the prayes of the King when he goes abroad, calling him Lord of the Sun and Moon, King of Land and Rivers, in every thing great, great witch great lyon, and so great any thing.

In the first year of King *Charles* of *England* 1625. died in *London* of the Plague, within the Bill of mortality, threescore and three thousand persons.

Many *Dutch* men in *Joppa* being drunk on *St. Martins* day, the *Turks* came suddainly upon them, and cut the throats of twenty thousand.

*Alexander* the great drank himself to death.

A young King of *France* scoffing at *William* the Conquerors great belly, when he was sick, saying he lay in at *Roan*: *William* recovered, marcht to *Paris*, to show him his up rising, also sackt *Nantes*. *Henry* the third of *France* would have his jester between him and Cardinall, at *solus* processioning.

*Cesar Burgia* used to say, *aut Cesar*, *aut Nullus*, but not long after was slain, and *Menocrates* a Physitian curing some desperate diseases, would be called *Jupiter*.

One *Averxy* forswearing himselfe, could not speak a word till by inward repentance, his tongue untied.

Pope *John* the 22. left in his treasury to his Heirs two hundred and 50 tunns of Gold.

The auncient *Romans* used when the Moon was eclipsed to make a great noise with basons and pannes to call her again.

*Becket* a Traytor to King *Henry* the second being murdered, was first obscurely buried, but after was made Martyr by the Pope, and laid in a sumptu-

sumptuous shrine, to which many great persons came in Pilgrimage with most rich offers, the prints of their kneeling to his Tomb is to be seen at *Canterbury* to this day.

*Philip* King of *France* ordained that men that swore or blasphemed should be drowned.

*Cicero*, though he was not rich would not take a fee at pleading any cause.

The *Spaniards* will be rich in apparell, though poor in purse, and if he hath a Capon to supper, the feathers must be strowed before the dore next morning.

*Titus* said, he had rather perish by others, then destroy them; and two of the *Senators* convinced of affecting the *Empire*, he told them that was at Gods disposal, but if they askt any thing else he would give it them.

*Dionysius* the Tyrant punisht a Physician because he could sing, and *Plato* the Phylosopher because he could dispute better then himself.

*Cicero* the Orator won for the King of *Ipyrus* more; Townes by his eloquence,

quence, then the King himself by the sword.

The son of *Craſus* ſeeing one running at his father with a drawn ſword, through ſtrong affection, though dumb all his life before, cried O kill not the King.

The rich Cardinal of *Wincheſter* that procured the death of the good Duke of *Gloceſter*, King *Henry* the ſixth being ſtruck with an incurable diſeaſe, cryed ſie will not death be hired, will money doe nothing.

An Earle that uſed commonly to ſay, let me be drown'd in a privy, if ſuch a thing be not ſo, was ſo drown'd at *St. Peters Monastery at Erſard*.

*Sila* put to death all he could remember and cauſ'd it to be regretted, that he had precrib'd and put to death 4700 Citizens of *Rome*.

Contentions was ſo great in *Conſtantine* time between the Biſhops, that they brought whole bundles of Petitions againſt one another to the Emperour, who (deſirous of Peace) burnt them without reading.

Car-

re Cardinall *Langi* acknowledged that  
formation of the Masse was needful  
and liberty of meats convenient, but  
that *Lather* should reform all that was  
not to be endured.

*Cato's* Daughter being married to  
*Brutus*, who conspiring against *Julius*  
*Cesar*, being troubled in mind, and not  
imparting it to his wife observing it, she  
being grieved, took a rasor and wounded  
her thigh, and losing much blood  
fell into a Fever, and after, at hearing  
of her husbands death, killd her self.

The first Christian King in the world  
was *Lusins* of the *Brittains*. The first  
Christian Emperor *Constantine* was  
borne in *England*. *England* is called the  
Granery of the Western world, the  
Pope formerly received yearly from  
hence more then Ten tuns of Gold.

*Cleobis* and *Bilon* brethren in *Greece*  
lov'd their mother so dearely as they  
harnessed themselves to draw her  
Coach when she was to goe to *Juno's*  
Temple.

Some Elephants the *Magull* keeps  
to execute Malefactors, some they  
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Pass

pass to death presently, others they break their joynts by degrees as they are bid.

*William* the Conqueror gave a manor and certain yard-lands in *Buckinghamshire*, to one upon this condition, that the possessor thereof should find litter for the Kings Bed when he came that way.

*Rubonius Celer* would needs have it ingraven on his Tomb, that he had lived with his wife *Ennea* fortie three years, and yet they never fell out.

In a battel when the *Persians* was overthrown by the Turks, many women was slain that being arm'd followd their husbands in the battel.

*Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt*, at a banquet drunk up a pearl dissolved worth fifty thousand pounds, and one dish at second course was valued at two hundred and fifty peeces of gold.

When the bloody *Danes* raged in *England*, they coming to a Nunnery at *Coldington* in *Scotland*, *Ebba* the proresse with the rest of the Nuns, cut off their own noses and lips, chosing rather



to preserve their virginity, then their beauty, yet the *Danes* burnt the Monastery, and them in it.

*Gadfric* of *Bulligne* with his followers in four years conquered all the goodliest Provinces of *Asia*, in one fight his men stood in blood to the ankles; in another he slew a hundred thousand Turks or Infidells.

Two brothers, followers of *Phythagoras* lov'd so intirely that *Dionysius* condemning one, the other offered to dye in his stead, which the Tyrant seeing, desired to be a third in their affection.

*Pericles* was so patient as he dispatcht much business, and after came softly to his house at night, and ordered his man to light home a fellow that had been railing at him all the day.

*Theonestioles* by the strength of his memory, could call all his soldiers by name.

King *Romulus* was first a Shepheard, *Priscus* a banisht stranger, and *Servius* a Bond slave as his name imports.

*Calvin* an eye witness testifies that  
K 2 when

when *Geneva* embraced the Gospell, the Magistrates found by visiting the relicks, that what was adored as the braine of St. *Peter*, was a Pummis stone, and *Anthonies* arm was the sinew of a Stag: the parcell of wood in *Europe* which the Papists say, are parts of Christs Crosse, will load a ship, though the Crosse was no more then a man could bare.

*Boca di porco* or *Swinmouth* being chose Pope, changed his name *Sergius*, which president his successors follow, if one be a Tyrant, he is called *Clemens*, if unjust, *Innocent*.

*Micypsa* on his death-bed caused all his sons to write this sentence in golden letters, by concord small things are increased, by discord, great things are overthrown.

Ten Noble virgins delivered by the *Romans* as hostages to *Parsonna*, upon Peace with him, being abroad without guard, escapt home, but *Publica* Consul to the *Romans* returned them again, though his own Daughter was one of them.

*De Thermes* a French General knighted a soldier for first mounting a bulwark, and an hour after hang'd him for doing it without command.

*Henry* the fourth K. of *England*, when his eldest son Prince of *Wales* was committed by the Lord chief Justice for affronting him on the Bench, thanked God he had a Judge so impartiall, and a son so obedient to submit to Justice.

The *Egyptians* being releev'd with Corne by King *Apis*, and the Corn being done by the labor of the Ox, they worshipt *Apis* under the form of a pide Ox.

In *Poland* there was bred a stinking disease, by reason of a vicious humor, glewing together the haire of the head, in the form of little Serpents full of nastiness, yielding if pricked blood, and the cutting of this haire at first would cause the humor to torter some other part of the body.

*Erostratus* a young man, to make himself famous, and to perpetuate his name, set on fire *Diana's Temple* at *Ephesus*, one of the Stateliest fabricks of the world.

*Eunomius* the heretick, boasting he knew God, *Basil* to convince him of his ignorance, graveld him in twenty one questions about the pismire.

A Spanish Cobler lying on his death-bed, laid a speciall charge upon his eldest son, to retain the Majesty worthy his family.

The *Mahemitans* pray with a still voyce, using many words; which set forth the omnipotency, eternity; and other attributes of God, and acknowledge themselves burthens to the earth, poyson to the Air, daring not to look to heaven, but comfort themselves in *Mahomet*, and pray five times a day, at 6. 9. 12. 3. and 6. at night.

King *Sapores* traitly besieging *Nisibis*, upon the prayer of a devout man God sent an Army of Gnatts and Flies that tormented away the *Persians*.

A Varlot betraying the Isle of *Rhodes* to the Turk, to have his daughter, was after told by the Turk, that if he should be his son in law, he must not be a Christian, but a Musleman within and without, and so fleyed off his baptised skin;

skin; and put him in a bed strewed with salt, to get a new skin, killing him with shame and torment.

Judge *Morgan* Lord chief Justice of the Common pleas, refusing any witness to speak, or any other matter to be heard in favour of the adversary, her Majesty being partie, the Queen declared that her pleasure was, that whatever could be brought in favour of the Subject should be admitted.

*Micribus* servant to Tyrant *Aeneas* was left by his dying master to be Viceroy during his childrens minority, who behaved himself so gently and justly, that the people thought him fit to rule, but notwithstanding he resigned to the Children at age his power, and therewithall the Treasures he by providence had heaped up, and contenting himself with a small pittance, he went and liv'd privately, but with great respect.

*Aristides* the *Athemian* would not favour any mans cause, because he was his friend, or doe injustice to any, because he was his enemy, once seeing an enemy that the Judge was so angry

with as to hear no more of his cause; *Aristides* beg'd at the Judges feet, that his offender might make his defence. *Aristides* being at another time Judge between two private men, one of them said, Sir, this man hath done you wrong also, to whom *Aristides* replied, friend I am here to doe thee right, not my self.

*M. Cato* prised every Citizens goods, and rated their apparrel, coaches, wives chaines, and Jewels, to the end that those which were so superfluous in those things, should pay the more subsidie to defray the charge of the Commonwealth.

*Demosthenes* being banisht by his ungrateful Citizens departing out of the City, perswaded the young men, not to meddle with matters of State, assuring them that if they had offered him two wayes at first, the one to goe into the assemblies, to make Orations to the people, the other to be put to death presently, and that he had known as he now did the troubles that man suffers that medles in the affairs of the Commonwealth

monwealth together with the fear, envie, accusations, that attend the same; he would have chosen death rather then the other.

*Archimedes* was so hard at his Mathematicall studie when *Syracuse* was taken that he heard not the noise, yea, not heeding even when the soldiers broke upon his study, they thinking he slighted them, a soldier run him through.

*Pithagorus* liv'd a whole year in a Cave, that being sequestred from the society of men, he might the better studie philosophy.

*Cato Ulfensis* did so industriously adiect himself; to the studie of Greek Authors, that as he set in the Senate house shadowing his bookes with his gowne, he was upon all oportunities reading of them.

King *James* coming into the Library at *Oxford*, seeing the chains by which the books was fastned, wisht that if ever it was his destiny to be a prisoner, that the library might be his prison.

*Philip* King of *Macedon* besieging *Abidus* when the people saw that they could



could not escape, they first cast their goods into the sea, and then kild their wives and children and themselves, leaving an emptie City for him.

*Antigonus* observing one of his soldiers very valiant, ready to adventure on desperate services, and yet looking pale and lean, would know what he ailed, and finding he had a dangerous disease, *Antigonus* using all the means he could, got him recovered, but perceiving after he was less forward then formerly, the King demanding of him the reason, he ingenuously confessed that he now felt the sweetness of his life, and therefore was loath to loose it.

*Zalmeneus* the lawmaker having made a law that the Adulterer should lose both his eyes, not long after his own son was proved guilty before him of that sin, whereupon to shew the love of a Father, and sincerity of a Judge, he put out one of his sons eyes, and one of his owne.

*Mercurius Trismigistus* was in such respect among the Egyptians, that in reverence of him, it was not lawfull to  
pro-

pronounce his name commonly and rashly, how then should we never use Gods name; but to purpose and with seriousness.

If any of us *Jewes* (saith *Josephus*) be asked of any point of the Law, we answer it as readily as if we had been asked our own name.

The *Venetians* punish with death those that misemploy but a small matter of the publick stock to their own private profit.

*Phil: Melancthon* tells of a play that was to be acted of the death and passion of Christ, he that acted Christs part on the Crosse, was wounded to death by one that should thrust his sword into a bladder of blood, and he with his fall killed one that acted a womans part, lamenting under the Crosse, his brother that was first slaine, seeing this, slew the murtherer, for which himself by the order of Justice was hang'd.

*Theodorick* and *Frederick* slew their own brother *Thrasimard* King of the *Visigothes*, to get his kingdome, and after *Theod:* had reigned thirteen years, he was served

ved in the same kind by his owne brethren, who slew him to get his kingdom.

*Cato Major* accused (threw envy) for his vertue was forc'd to plead for himself forty six times before the people.

*Charles* the fifth, bestowed ( when the King of *Tunis* came to him ) such perfume upon his dishes, that one Peacock, and two Pheasants drest, cost 100 Duckets.

*Balisarius* having obtained many great victories against the *Vandalls*, and ingraven them on a pillar he erected of 100 pound weight of gold, had after through the malice of the Emperesse, his eyes put out, and driven to such want as to beg in the way side, pray give a half-penny to poor *Balisarius*.

*Mahomet* the great being marmured at by his Captains, as doating upon a Lady, a wondrous beauty, he called them to see her in most rich attire, who they admired, but he to shew he preferred not his private affection before the publick, drew out his cimiter, and immediately cut off her head.

In

In the *Magulls* country, where mens bodyes dead are burned, many of their wives to gain the repute of loving ones, will burn with them, and will not be perswaded from it by great proffers, from the King.

The *Mahometans* by their law are injoynd to make restitution of ill gotten goods, if they cannot presently satisfie, they give bills, if they know not to whom to restore, they bequeath it to Hospitalls, Bathes, or Churches.

*Cyrrillus* loving an only son unmeasurably giving him liberty to doe what he list without correction, at last his son came to be so vile, as to offer violence in his drunken humour to his Mother with child, killed his Father, and wounded two sisters to death.

*Morgan* Bishop of *St. Davis*, who condemned Martyr *Farras*, and usurpt his Bishoprick; not long after stricken by Gods anger, his meat would not goe down, but piet up againe, either at his mouth or nose, in a horrible manner till death.

There was such a Tempest at Cardinali

dinall *Wolfes* Funeral, as blew out all the Torches, and his black body so stunk, that they was fain to throw his body in his Tomb, and there leave him.

*Alexander* besieging an *Indian* City, the people within set fire of it; and the soldiers breaking in labored not more to quench it and save the people, then they did to increase the flame, rather then be captives.

Madam *Charlot de Ursnes* a French Lady publiht at *Paris* her homilies, as they are called upon the obscure Epistle on the *Hebrews*, with the approbation of two Doctors, *Marois* and *Tenot*, and with the priviledge of the King.

*Mazentius* the barbarous Tyrant would tie dead and living bodies together, and say let men sell themselves die.

Dead bodies to the quick he joyn'd,  
and  
Composing face to face and hand to hand.

Flowing with putred filth ( strange  
torment ) by

Embre-

Embraces foul he slowly caus'd to die.

A Governour under the Duke of *Normandy* not effecting his desire in abusing a gentlewoman imprison'd her husband, and cut off his head, upon which, complaint being made to the Duke, he sent for both parties, & the Governor tremblingly confessing the truth, the Duke askt him if he would marry the Gentlewoman, and give her his estate, who yeelded to it, then askt the Gentlewoman if she was willing, who advised by her friends, the Governor being a great man in his Princes favour, she consented, and the Duke saw them married, and then askt the Gentlewoman whether she was satisfied, yes said she, but said the Duke so am not I; and so sent the Governor to prison and beheaded him.

*Dyogenes* the conceited Phylosopher, being one day washing of hearbs was told by *Plato*, if you could court *Dyonisius* you need not wash herbes; *Dyogenes* replyed, if you could wash hearbes you need not Court *Dyonisius*, and seeing  
an

an untoward wrestler, undertake to cure diseases, askt him whether he had now meanes to cast those to the ground, who had before worsted him.

The invention of Printing.

*Lawrence Jans* a rich Citizen at *Harlem* in the Low Countries, walking into woods for recreation, cut in peeces of wood the letters of his name, printing them on the back of his hand, which pleasing him, he cut three or four lines, and putting Inke upon them he printed them upon paper, and joyning hereat, he determined to find out an Ink more fastening, and with his Cousen *Thc: Petresse* got a way to print whole sheets, but of one side only, after he changed his letters of wood into lead.

A prophane wretch swearing he believed not that the Soule survived the body, and that he would sell his Soule, which after the Devill in mans shape buying of him for wine, he was in the presence of several persons carried away and never heard of.

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